

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 180.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

## BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

**THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING** will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on WEDNESDAY Evening, MAY 2nd. The Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock. The Rev. Thomas Spencer, of Bath; Richard Gardner, Esq.; and Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., have accepted invitations to address the Meeting.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

\* Lists of the May Meetings may be had at the Office, gratis.

## THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY; established 1837. No. 62, King William-street. Capital, One Million.

**IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Houses, Furniture, Stock in Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, and risks of all descriptions insured at moderate rates.

**IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—All business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on the most liberal terms.

LOANS of £1,000 and under—advanced on personal security and the deposit of a Life Policy.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

## THE REV. R. H. SMITH, Jun., of Brading,

Isle of Wight, receives Six Young Gentlemen as ParLOUR Boarders for Home Education at the ensuing Half Quarter.

The Mall, 11th April, 1849.

## TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

**WANTED**, by a Chemist and Druggist in the Country (many years established), an Active, Intelligent Youth, as an APPRENTICE, who is willing to make himself generally useful. Every attention will be paid to his religious privileges and domestic comfort. For particulars, apply to James Smith, Chemist, Barnet.

## MR. JOHN USHER'S

**AUCTION, ESTATE, and COMMERCIAL AGENCY OFFICES**, High-street, Bedford, and Blunham, Beds.

**SALES** by AUCTION of Property of every description—the Valuation of Land, Estates, House Property, Furniture, Fixtures, and Stocks in Trade. Arrangements effected with Creditors on equitable principles. Plans, Estimates, and Specifications for the Erection of School-rooms, Chapels, or any other Buildings.

**VALUATIONS** for ADMINISTRATIONS, ARTIFICER'S WORKS, &c. &c.

MR. JOHN USHER, Auctioneer and Surveyor, Blunham, Beds.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

**THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL COURT** of GOVERNORS will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY next, the 27th of April, for the ordinary business of the Corporation, when TWENTY CHILDREN WILL BE ELECTED INTO THE SCHOOLS. The Chair will be taken at 11 o'clock precisely, by JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., the President.

Office, 19, Gresham-street. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Attendance will be given up to the day of Election, until Eight o'clock in the evening, for receiving the names of new subscribers, who will be entitled to vote immediately. Double proxies issued as usual, and votes of unsuccessful candidates carried forward to next election.

## THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL,

For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.

**THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER** of this CHARITY will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of May next.

## THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUCIE

will preside on the occasion. The List of Gentlemen who have consented to act as Stewards will shortly appear.

D. W. WIFE, } Hon.  
THOS. W. AVELING, } Secs.

The next Election will occur in June. Contributions most thankfully received.

Life Subscription, £5 5s. Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d.  
Office, 32, Poultry, April, 1849.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

**THE FORTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING** of this Society, held in pursuance of Rule VII., to receive the Report of the Committee and the Treasurer's Financial Statement, and to elect the Officers and Committee for the year ensuing, will take place at the SOCIETY'S HOUSE, Borough-road, on FRIDAY, May 4th, 1849, at one o'clock precisely.

"Every person subscribing annually one guinea and upwards shall be deemed a member of this Institution during the continuance of such subscription."—(Rule V.)

Members and Life Governors may obtain tickets (not transferable) on application to the Secretary, at the Institution.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN EXETER HALL.

**THE PUBLIC MEETING** of the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS will be held, as usual, in EXETER HALL, Strand, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1849. The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE, V.P., at Twelve o'clock precisely.

Platform tickets (not transferable) will be issued to the Secretaries and Treasurers of local schools, to ministers, and to the leading friends of the Society, on application at the Society's House, during the preceding week. Central seat tickets will be furnished on application to all subscribers, either to the Parent Society or to any of its Auxiliaries. Tickets for the body of the Hall may be had, as heretofore, of Messrs. Yorke Clarke and Co., 55, Gracechurch-street; Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; Messrs. Bagster, 15, Paternoster-row; Sunday School Union Depository, 60, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Miller and Field, 6, Bridge-road, Lambeth; and at the Society's House, Borough-road.

HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 27th, 1849.

## THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock.

**THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON** will be preached by the Rev. THOMAS BOAZ, of Calcutta, in the Weigh-house Chapel, on Thursday Evening, April 26th. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

## ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1849,

**THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING** of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY will be held in EXETER-HALL, STRAND, SAMUEL M. PETO, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. The Chair to be taken at SIX o'clock precisely. Tickets may be obtained at 56, Paternoster-row; and at 65, St. Paul's Churchyard.

## JUBILEE MEETING.

The Committee, Subscribers, and Friends, will BREAKFAST together on Wednesday, May 9, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in commemoration of the Formation of the Society, on the morning of the 9th of May, 1799. J. G. HOARE, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, will preside. Breakfast will take place at SIX o'clock.

Tickets, 2s. each, may be had at 65, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. NISBET and Co., Berners-street, Oxford-street; and at the Tavern.

## BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

**AT A MEETING** of the COMMITTEE of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, held at 33, Moor-gate-street, April 18th, 1849,

S. M. PETO, Esq., M.P., in the Chair,

It was resolved,—

"That, on account of the differences of opinion among the supporters of the Society, it is, in the judgment of the Committee, inexpedient to entertain the proposition of seeking a Charter of Incorporation."

JOSEPH ANGUS, Secretary.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of this Society is to be held at EXETER HALL, in the Strand, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Society's House, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, where attendance will be given from Friday, April 27, to Tuesday, May 1, for the purpose of issuing tickets, upon application between the hours of 10 and 3.

A. BRANDRAM, } Secretaries.  
G. BROWNE, }

## VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Instituted for the Training of Teachers, and the Promotion of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

**THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING** of this Society will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on FRIDAY, May 4th, 1849, at Half-past Six p.m.

GEO. WM. ALEXANDER, Esq. (the Treasurer), will preside.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Revs. J. Burnet, J. H. Hinton, H. Richard, P. Thomson, and other Ministers and Gentlemen. The attendance of all friends to Scriptural and Voluntary Education is earnestly requested.

HENRY RICHARD, } Hon.  
JOSEPH BARRETT, } Secs.  
CHARLES THEODORE JONES, }

26, New Broad-street, April 20th, 1849.

## CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.

**AT THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the GOVERNORS held yesterday, APRIL 24th, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, Rev. JAMES DEAN, in the Chair, the number of votes polled for the several candidates was as follows:—

Hicks, J. J., 1079. O'Neill, E. H., 373.  
Rhead, J. J., 1029. Davies, J., 182.  
Price, D., 885. Moses, W., 107.  
Summers, J., 727.

The first four were declared duly elected.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

N.B. There will be several vacancies for pupils at £15 per annum, after Midsummer. Applications may be addressed to the Secretary.

## CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

**THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING** will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on Tuesday evening, May 1st, THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., Alderman, in the chair.

The business will commence at Six o'clock precisely.

60, Paternoster-row. R. ASHTON, } Secretaries.  
J. PITMAN, }

**THE MAY MEETINGS.**—In order to present the Religious Public with complete and accurate Reports of the MAY MEETINGS, the Proprietors of the "CHRISTIAN TIMES" intend to issue Four Extra Numbers, in addition to the regular weekly issue. These extra Numbers will be published every Tuesday Afternoon, and will contain Thirty-two Columns, closely but clearly printed, in New Type. To ensure promptitude and accuracy, a Staff of Experienced Reporters has been engaged. The charge for the Extra Papers will be Threepence each, or One Shilling for the Series. The charge to Societies for the extra Numbers will be Twenty Shillings per Hundred. The First Number will be published on Wednesday, May 2d. Early orders should be given, either at the Publishing Office, by letter, enclosing Twelve Postage Stamps, or of any newsmen.

Office, 10, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

**AT A MEETING** of the Rev. Mr. SHORE'S COMMITTEE, held at EXETER-HALL, on the 16th of APRIL instant,

It was unanimously resolved—

"That this Committee having had Mr. Bouverie's 'Clergy Relief Bill,' as amended by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, brought before them, have observed, with surprise and regret, that instead of extending relief to seceding clergymen, it would rather place them in circumstances most oppressive and unjust, and therefore strongly recommend to the friends of religious liberty throughout the country to abstain, for the present, from petitioning Parliament in favour of the above-mentioned Bill as amended."

EDWARD CRAIG, } Honorary Secretaries.  
ROBERT AINSLIE, }

## THE REV. JAMES SHORE, M.A.

**AT THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the GENERAL BODY of DISSENTING MINISTERS of the THREE DENOMINATIONS, residing in and near the Cities of London and Westminster, held in the Congregational Library in Blomfield-street, April 10, 1849, the following Resolutions were passed, *nemine contradicente*:—

1. Moved by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES; and seconded by the Rev. OWEN CLARKE;

That this body having ever been ready to employ all legitimate means to secure, not only for itself but for others, the full and unrestricted enjoyment of the blessings and privileges of civil and religious liberty, has learned, with mingled regret and astonishment, that the Rev. James Shore, M.A., late a minister in the ecclesiastical Establishment of this country, has been prosecuted by the Bishop of Exeter for preaching the Gospel of Christ after he had seceded from it, and that he has been frustrated in his attempts to vindicate himself both in the civil and ecclesiastical courts of the realm; by which, in the deliberate judgment of this body, a flagrant violation of the freedom of conscience which every Englishman should enjoy has been perpetrated.

2. Moved by the Rev. Dr. MASSIE; and seconded by the Rev. SAMUEL GREEN;

That this body offers to Mr. Shore and his family the sincere expression of its cordial sympathy, would assure him of its fervent prayer that he may be sustained and comforted by the presence and grace of God; and would express its readiness in every practicable way to aid him in this time of his necessity.

Signed on the behalf and by the direction of the body,  
FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, Chairman.  
WILLIAM GROSER, Secretary.

## HANSARD KNOLLYS SOCIETY.

For the Publication of the Works of Early English and other Baptist Writers.

Subscription 10s. 6d. yearly.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS

and FRIENDS of the above SOCIETY will be held at the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th April next. The Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. J. ACWORTH, LL.D.

The First Issue for the Third Subscription is now ready, viz., "John Canne on Necessity of Separation from the Church of England," edited by Rev. C. STORER. The second volume, to complete the issue for this subscription, will consist of "The Dutch Martyrology, or Bloody Mirror of Martyrs of the Baptized Churches," translated from the Dutch. This remarkable work will be edited by E. B. UNDERHILL, Esq., and will be sent to press without delay.

Subscriptions should be forwarded immediately to the Depository, Mr. B. L. GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row; or to

GEORGE OFFOR, Jun., Secretary,  
33, Moorgate-street, London.

## NEW ZEALAND COLONIZATION.

## RESUMPTION OF LAND SALES.

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS** of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY have resumed their Land Sales in the Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, as well as in Otago.

They hereby offer Land for Purchase, in Town Allotments of a Quarter-Acre (Suburban, in Otago only, of Ten Acres), and Rural of Twenty-five Acres each; and for Pasturage, in proportion to the Quantity of Purchased Land held by each Applicant.

The Terms and further particulars may be obtained on application to the New Zealand House.

By Order of the Court,  
THOMAS CUDBERT HARRINGTON.

New Zealand House, 9, Broad-street Building,  
London, 16th April, 1849.

## FREE TRADE.

## TO PERSONS WHO WISH TO LEARN A TRADE.

**THE BOOKBINDING TRADE** taught in a short course of easy lessons by an experienced London hand; whereby a person may speedily acquire a respectable livelihood. Also, the Stationery Binding taught. For terms and particulars address prepaid (enclosing a stamp) to A. M. Z., 1, John-street, Stepney. References to pupils.

**LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION**, Established by Royal Charter in the reign of King George the First, for LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE INSURANCES.

Offices:—7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.

The Expenses of managing the Life Department are defrayed by the Corporation, and not taken from the Premium Fund.

Profits are added as a Bonus to Policies, or paid in Cash, or applied in Abatement of the Annual Premiums.

The Assured are exempt from all liability of Partnership.

A Low Fixed Rate without participation of Profits.

Parties proceeding out of the limits of Europe are liberally treated.

FIRE INSURANCE on every description of Property at moderate Rates, and MARINE INSURANCE at the current Premiums.

Prospectuses free on personal or written application.

JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.



**THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.** Established 1837. Empowered by special acts of Parliament. 62, King William-street, London-bridge, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh. Capital, One Million.

The Directors GIVE NOTICE—  
1st. That the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at 12 o'clock precisely, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of May next, at the office of the Company, 62, King William-street, in the City of London.

2nd. That at such meeting the proprietors who then hold ten or more shares, which they have possessed six calendar months, may attend and vote.

3rd. That three directors—Thomas Chalkin, Esq. and Alderman; Joseph Fletcher, Esq.; and John Wilks, Esq.; and one auditor, Joseph Dawson, Esq.—all of whom are re-eligible to their respective appointments, for which they will be accordingly proposed.

4th. That any proprietors, duly qualified, who shall be desirous of becoming candidates for any of these situations, must give written notice of their intention at the office, to the Secretary, at least ten days previous to the time of such meeting.

By order of the Directors,  
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.  
April 24, 1849.

For Stopping Decaying Teeth, Preventing Toothache, and Improving Mastication; use

**BRANDE'S IMPERIAL ENAMEL;** Price One Shilling per packet, being similar to that sold at 2s. 6d., and perfectly innocuous in its effect. May be applied with perfect ease, without pain; is put into the tooth in a soft state, and becomes hard in a few minutes. Full directions given with each box.

COLLYTON.—"I applied it to two aching teeth, which have been quite easy since. I have waited to see whether the cure was lasting, which I am happy to say it is."—J. Pady, Independent Minister.

BRADFORD.—"I have had a packet from one of your agents, with which I have filled two teeth, and I find I can use them as well as ever I did in my life. I have not had the tooth-ache since."—Abm. Collings, North, Brook-place.

GLAN CONWAY.—"Two persons have used the Enamel which you sent me before, and they have had no pain whatever after applying it; one of them had a very large hollow tooth indeed."—James Williams, Hendre-waelod, (North Wales.)

See numerous other Testimonials in various Papers, every one of which is STRICTLY AUTHENTIC.

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 34, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS, (as above) and you will ensure the Genuine Article by Return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.—AGENTS WANTED.

#### TEA TRAYS.

##### EXTRAORDINARY SHOW.

**THE** largest assortment of **TEA TRAYS** and **WAITERS** ever collected together is now on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), and No. 1, Newman-street.

Gothic shape Papier Maché Trays, per set of three, from ..... 20s. to 10 guineas.

Ditto ditto Iron ditto, from 16s. to 4 guineas.

Convex shape, per set, from 7s. 6d. An almost endless variety of small papier maché and iron trays, many of them executed in the highest style of art, at about a quarter of their original cost, being odd or slightly out of condition. Round and Gothic waiters, cake and bread baskets, equally low. William S. Burton's (late Rippon and Burton) Stock of Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—Established in Wells-street, 1830.

#### HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER V.  
GALVANISM.—THE REV. MR. WESLEY'S OPINION OF ELECTRICITY AS "THE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE."

—That my letters on Galvanism as a remedial agent have attracted considerable notice, is evident from the fact that I am daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the Kingdom respecting them. I have maintained, for several years past, that, if there be in nature an universal medicine, that form of electricity called Galvanism is that medicine. I was not aware that any one had expressed the same opinion before; but a kind friend, of Hull, has written to me, that, on November 10th, 1760, Mr. Wesley published to the world the same opinion.—In speaking of electricity, his words are: "One remedy I must aver, from personal knowledge, grounded on a thousand experiments, to be far superior to all the other medicines I have known—I mean electricity. I cannot but entreat all who are well-wishers to mankind, to make full proof of this. Certainly, it comes the nearest to an universal medicine of any yet known in the world." Such was this great man's opinion of this powerful agent, and even at a time when the apparatus was in its rudest form. What would he now say if it were he to visit my operating rooms, and see five patients under the process all at once, and all feeling as comfortable as if they were in their own easy chairs at home? In this room he would behold a lady reading Eliza Cook's poems; in another room he would hear two gentlemen discussing politics; and, in a third room, two children reciting stories to each other; and all of them under the galvanic operation—so free is my method of all unpleasantness, and so completely have I this powerful agent under control. I say, that in Mr. Wesley's day such a thing must have been considered an impossibility, but we see what industry and perseverance will accomplish. In a letter which appeared in the *Times* two years since, I predicted that, in the course of a few years, there would scarcely be a town or village in the kingdom without a galvanic apparatus. Already is a great part of my prediction fulfilled, for I daily hear of some new provincial practitioner. I wish them success. Scores of medical men in the metropolis are also using the galvanic apparatus; and, unfortunately, scores of very ignorant men are also using it. These latter gentry scrape together three guineas; they then buy an electro-magnetic apparatus, stick a brass plate on their door, and profess to galvanise patients. I have repeatedly stated that the electro-magnetic apparatus is quite useless as a remedial agent; for instead of strengthening the nerves it irritates them, and produces weakness where strength should be produced. As Galvanism is now generally admitted to be an all-powerful remedial agent, and as thousands have been restored by its means to the blessings of health, I think I deserve the thanks of the public at large for being the means of making it so popular, for to me is the credit due, and to me alone. True, there were a few straggling practitioners before my time; one here, another somewhere about the Land's end, and another in Dublin, neither of whom could manage to keep the wolf from the door. In three years I have made Galvanism a popular remedy, but it has cost me £3,000 worth of advertisements to do it.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,  
22, Brunswick-square, London.

**GALVANISM.**—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

#### GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

IT cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be steeped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented."  
JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D.

**GUTTA PERCHA TUBING** being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

**MILL BANDS.** The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straips, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

**PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c.** Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

**PICTURE FRAMES.** The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medals, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire buckets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers in town or country.

#### CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c., of very superior quality, at exceedingly low prices; viz., the very best

BANQUET CARPETS, 3s. 3d. per yard.

Splendid Tapestry ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.

Elegant Damask for Curtains, from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per yard.

Superior Four-post Bedstead, with cornices, rings, and rods complete, 34 guineas.

Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, stuffed, all horse hair, from 17s. 6d. to 40s.

Dining-room Chairs, warranted all horse hair, from 12s. 6d. to 25s.

Easy Chairs, in endless variety, from 30s. to 6 guineas.

Couches of superior quality, from 34 to 7 guineas.

CHAMBER CHAIRS, from 2s. to 4s.

Japanned French Bedstead, 16s. 6d.

Mahogany ditto ditto, 3 guineas to 5 guineas.

Marble-top Wash-stand, 32s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

3-ft. Japanned Chest of Drawers, 22s. 6d.

3-ft. Mahogany ditto ditto, from 40s. to 44 guineas.

Wool Mattresses, from 14s.

Warranted Purified Feather Beds, in linen ticks, from 34 to 7 guineas.

Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, from 3s. to 5s. per foot.

#### JOHN VOLLUM,

No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON,

Respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, to an inspection of his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, manufactured under his own personal inspection of thoroughly seasoned materials, by first rate workmen. The striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, tawdry articles now so generally introduced to the public, will, upon inspection, be at once apparent to gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Separate show rooms for Bedding, an extensive stock of which is always on sale, guaranteed perfectly purified and ready for immediate use.

The Carpet Department will be found to contain a large and splendid assortment of Velvet Pile, Axminster, Turkey, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Floor Cloths, &c.

A choice stock of Silk and Worsted Damasks, Silk Tabourets, Brocade, Chintzes, &c., of the most novel and recherche designs, the prices of which will be found at least 20 per cent. under any other house in London, for articles of the same quality.

The name of VOLLUM has stood pre-eminent for upwards of 49 years for a superior class of Furniture, combined with very low prices, having been established in the immediate locality in the year 1804, and now just removed to No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY; observe, on the right-hand side passing down the City-road towards the Bank.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 180.]

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE FIRST RIPE FRUITS.

THEY who are in the habit of lovingly communing with Nature, and who, with thoughtful minds, watch her operations, must be aware, that in some of the most stupendous changes which she effects, the processes by which she works them out, are silent and secret—cognisable, indeed, to a sympathizing admirer, but little adapted to meet the ear or eye of the pre-occupied or the indifferent. The great laws which are moving on to ultimate results, which will presently take the whole world by surprise, advance to the fulfilment of their destiny, in some sort as a vast military force, the main body of which is preceded for days, it may be, before its arrival, by small companies of soldiery, the heralds of its approach. In the material world, similar unimposing, unostentatious signals, are usually given of impending convulsions, by the coincidence here and there, of all the conditions necessary to the conversion of cause into effect—and the ground which is ere long to exhibit, on a magnificent scale, the issue of some unseen process, long before, and still, in silent operation, is sparsely strewn with individual specimens, in which, owing to special circumstances, the process is already completed.

Very analogous to this is the method of Providence in conducting the most important changes affecting the intellectual and moral condition of society. The elements of a thought in which man is deeply interested shall be gradually diffusing themselves through the world of mind, years or even centuries, before its distinct manifestation—and entire masses of men shall be gradually and unconsciously brought within a stage or two of an astounding revolution, without any noisy intimation of whither they are wending. But to those who watch, "the coming event casts its shadow before." Individual minds there will always be, whose idiosyncrasy makes them more sensitive to the influences at work around them, than are those of the multitude. The new thought first develops itself in maturity in these minds—and they are specimens of what not long hence will become general. They are like the two or three stars which glint upon you just as twilight deepens—interesting, not only, or chiefly, for their own sakes, but because they tell of the hour being close at hand, when the firmament above us shall blaze with its myriads of sparkling luminaries. They are like the outriders of a travelling monarch—and the livery which they wear gives sufficient assurance, that their own appearance in our midst betokens the near approach of the power whom they represent.

Viewed in this light, the individual cases of secession from the Establishment which it has been our happiness of late to hail and welcome, assume pre-eminent importance. It is cheering to observe that the shape into which religious dissatisfaction with the Church and State system has recently crystallized itself, in these instances, marks the entirety and completeness of the change to which

thought is quietly moving onward. Secessions there have been before now—but seldom on account of the intrinsic evil of the Establishment principle. Whether they know it, or not, it is clear that the godly men within the pale of the National Church, are, as such, in just that condition of mind which, when allowed fairly to express its own meaning, undistorted by early prejudices and by local associations, can give utterance to no testimony falling short of a complete separation of the Church from the State. It was so in the case of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel—it is so in the case of the Rev. J. Dodson, A.M., late vicar of Cockerham, Lancashire. The last, like the first, has published a book—entitling it, "*Brief Reasons for leaving the English Establishment.*"

We are not about to present our readers with a complete analysis of this production, well as it deserves it. Our present purpose is rather to show the final conclusions at which the writer has arrived, and to make a remark or two suggested by the significant fact, of which our extracts will be illustrations. Mr. Dodson condemns "*the fundamental principles of the Establishment*"—prelacy, patronage, compulsory maintenance of ministers, State supremacy, State payment, and the abstract principle of State connexion—as "*unscriptural and mischievous.*" His own language, after pointing out with great force, the claims which all parties have upon a seceder for a candid statement of his reasons, will, perhaps, best exhibit the completeness of his change. It is as follows:—

"And such a position, after long, deep, and painful deliberation, I now take; when I declare my belief, that the Church Establishment of this country is unscriptural in its principles, and in its practice antagonistic to the gospel; and, as such, an offence to Christ, a burden to the Church, and a mischievous obstacle to the best interests of mankind; and, that such being my judgment of her, I resign her emoluments, decline her ministry, and secede from her communion."

The next passage we cite, besides confirming the position we have often laboured to establish, that a State-church is essentially a political institution only, enforces an admonition which we earnestly wish might have its influence upon hesitating Dissenters, as well as upon timid but enlightened Episcopalians.

"The Establishment is not the Church. Such a separation, therefore, is not necessarily schism. The Establishment may be left, in order to avoid any evil greater than that of passing over from one section of Christ's Church to another section of the same Church. And such an evil may doubtless be found in the fact, that the Establishment is based upon unscriptural and noxious principles. For example, if we see the government of the Establishment corrupt and corrupting; its ministry secularized; its discipline dissolved; and in its communion the Church and the world systematically blended together; we feel then that it is no longer any matter of doubtful debate, but a duty, clear as the light, to protest loudly and effectually against these evils, in the only way in which it can be done, by 'coming out from among them, and being separate.' We feel called to do this—believing that truth is all important; that principles, not men, are the grand instruments by which Christ builds up his Church; and, therefore, the grand means by which we must seek its prosperity; believing it our duty to 'buy the truth,' at every cost, and to 'sell it not,' for any consideration whatever. Sound principles are, indeed, too precious, too essential, to be foregone, for the sake of any questionable advantages whatever, which their abandonment might be thought to promise. Such a policy may perhaps promise fair, and it will do so to those who place an overweening value upon their own individual importance; but it never did, and never will answer. What is bad in principle can never be expedient; will never be useful; will never build up Christ's Church; but will rather be found an obstruction, till it be got out of the way. And if it be persisted in, sooner or later the day of reckoning will come, and the fruits of every such deviation from the straightforward path, will have to be painfully and bitterly gathered in, a harvest of sorrow and disappointment, that will be found far to outbalance all its promised but imaginary advantages."

Still more decidedly, he says—

"In a word, Parliament is the supreme head of the Establishment. Men of every religion, and men of no religion, are the avowed and allowed arbiters of every matter, whether in doctrine, government, or discipline, connected with the National Establishment. Men who, under a wholesome state of things, would not be allowed as members of the Church, are submitted to as its rulers.

"But Christ is the only rightful Head of the Church. Christians may have no other. In all civil matters, every Christian owes a full and undivided submission to the Queen and Parliament; but in spiritual matters, in matters of faith and worship, and the administration of the internal government and discipline of the Church, he owes the Queen and Parliament no submission. These matters belong not to Cæsar, but to Christ. Christ is the sole head of Christians in these matters. We hear, however, the objection that, if the State is not to be the head of the Church, in regard to such matters, as well as in purely temporal matters, the consequences will be most mischievous; for, that a spiritual despotism, a priestly tyranny, like that of Popery, will speedily be brought in; and the State will, in a little time, be enslaved to the Church. But this is a chimera. What we contend for is neither a Priest-supremacy, as in Rome; nor a State-supremacy, as in the Established Church; but a Christ-supremacy, in other words, a Christian-supremacy; a self-government of the Churches by the body of each Christian society. We contend for a government of the Church by those who shall eventually 'judge the world.'"

The last extract we shall give leaves nothing to be desired. Its boldness may startle the "Dissenter" whose emphatic language it quotes, and may possibly prompt in his mind the inquiry, how it comes to pass, that such a condemnation of the Establishment as was several years ago expressed, can be reconciled, not only with subsequent inaction, but with a recent declaration of joy, that he who uttered it annually contributed of his substance to the maintenance of the obnoxious system?—

"In short, I consider that the results of the Establishment are such as, alone, to furnish solid ground for its condemnation."

"When some Dissenter asserted, some years ago, that 'the Establishment destroys more souls than it saves,' that assertion was met with a loud shout of indignant denial, and denounced as a foul libel. But when I look at the Establishment, and consider its unscriptural principles and its sinful practices—its sins of commission and its sins of omission; and not only the good which it has itself left undone, but the good which it has prevented others from doing—its systematic obstruction of Christian effort in its own members, and the discouraging and paralyzing action of its system upon the efforts of those who have seceded from its communion,—I scruple not to avow my own opinion to be, that that assertion is not otherwise a libel, than as truth itself may be a libel. I conscientiously believe, and I state it as my serious and deep conviction, in all soberness and sorrow, that 'that witness' concerning the English Establishment 'is true.'"

"Such, then, being, and such being likely to be, the results of the Establishment (in spite of well-meant reforms, which, instead of removing, can only, by palliating, conceal, confirm, and perpetuate, the innate and radical evils of the system), my judgment the more condemns it; I shrink the more from connexion with it; and I feel the more constrained even to desire its downfall, and to join in that cry (with respect to the Anglican Church, as established), which will yet be heard to wax louder and louder, 'Take away her battlements, for they are not the Lord's!'"

We most respectfully, but most heartily, tender to Mr. Dodson our thanks for his modest, but manly, vindication of our principles. We see in it another proof of the advantages accruing from the honest agitation prosecuted by the British Anti-state-church Association, with a view to the separation of Church and State. They who for five years have been zealously labouring in connexion with this Society, have given a new direction to the conscientious dissatisfaction of spiritual Episcopalians. They have familiarized the public mind with a once-formidable idea. They have pointed the way to the only secure retreat for the religion and the religious men mixed up with the Establishment. They have made secession from the National Church all but impossible, save along the causeway of their own solid principles. And the two or three specimens we have had, may be taken as an earnest of what will eventually follow. These are the first ripe fruits—the entire vintage will be of the same character.

BISHOP PHILLPOTTS preached at the new church, at Tor, on Sunday, and proceeded to the "altar" to read the offertory sentences after the sermon. During this interval a collection was made for the new organ, but the great bulk of the congregation left the church immediately after the sermon. The Bishop scowled, but they did not heed him.—*Western Times.*



## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

### MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

In our last number, we gave a brief description, from a correspondent, of the great meeting held in Argyle-square chapel, Edinburgh, on Monday week, and of the opening addresses delivered on the occasion. The *Scottish Press*, of Wednesday, contains a full report of the speeches delivered on the occasion. After the chairman (Dr. PADDIE), and the Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL had addressed the meeting, a resolution approving of the Association was carried with acclamation.

Mr. MIALI, in the course of his long address, which, says a correspondent, produced the largest collection ever made by a voluntary speech in Edinburgh, referred to the position of Scotch voluntaries in relation to the Anti-state-church question:—

The chairman had been kind enough to refer to the facts which had been impressed upon the English mind, generally, by the advocacy of the question of establishments by the British Anti-state-church Association. He was inclined to believe that the members of that Association derived more credit in the public estimation, from what they had done, than they actually deserved. He by no means thought it just or right to attribute to the instrumentalities which they had actively employed, many or most of those gratifying results which had appeared to indicate the approach of that period when even the towering establishment in England would come to the dust. What they had done was simply that which he believed to be a duty binding upon the conscience of every man embracing voluntary principles. They had received them into their own minds and hearts as an important portion of the mind and will of God. They had felt themselves, consequently, under an obligation to transfer their thoughts, and to transmute their emotions into the minds and hearts of their fellow-countrymen. They had just repeated that truth which they had received on this subject as stewards, regarding themselves, as he thought every man ought to regard himself, in relation to truth, more as a trustee for those who were round about them; and they deserved no farther praise than this, that they had truly followed out the dictates of their own consciences, and had not permitted themselves to be swayed in any of the decisions at which they had arrived, by any reference whatever either of their own conveniences, or to the prospect to the consequences which must ultimately ensue [loud applause]. They regarded themselves as bound only to tell that truth which they knew. They did not consider themselves in any way competent to cast the horoscope of the future. It might be, that what they did would be productive of immediate unfortunate results, both to themselves and to the Church. It might be that her sake would dictate to them a different course, but they felt themselves bound by this simple obligation, that whereas truth had been committed to them, they were under obligations to use every opportunity granted to them by Providence to impart it unto others [applause]. Now, if they would permit him, an Englishman, to deal fairly and honestly by them, Scotchmen—[applause]—he would tell them where he thought they had greatly erred. They did, indeed, run well, and he must ask, who did inspire them? [a laugh, and applause.] They fought a great fight, and gained a moral victory; pity it was that they did not make it, when they could, an actual victory [applause]. They inflicted a virtual death-blow upon the Establishment, but they scooted the snake only, they did not kill it. It was in their power to have done so, and if the force with which they dealt the first blow had repeated that blow again and again, till they were satisfied that there was no more life in the animal—[a laugh]—the matter would have been settled; but when they completed the first victory, they began to look around them and say, "Well, now, if we go on, we will most probably anger our friends of the Free Church, and raise up prejudices in their bosoms, which prejudices time will inevitably ally; we will better hold our hand for a season; perhaps, after a little time, they will give up the theory of establishments, and, being practical Voluntaries, will become also Voluntaries in principle." They knew the truth in their own hearts, and they ought to have told it [hear, hear, and applause]. They should have gone on kindly, with all love, remembering that truth would always excite prejudices in the minds of those unaccustomed to it. They should have gone on telling their tale, witnessing to their principles, enforcing that truth which God had committed to their charge, leaving the consequences to Him, and he believed the results by this time would have been a little more satisfactory than they were upon the present occasion. Let them just consider for a moment. They were letting a new generation grow up who did not know Joseph—[hear]—young people who were not thoroughly acquainted with all the bearings of the controversy, managed, perhaps, with too much heat in former days; and although the residuary Kirk might now be laughed at for its feebleness, that Kirk, actively exerting itself upon minds comparatively uninformed and ignorant on this question, would undoubtedly acquire a hold upon the sympathies of a large portion of the population in the process of time, and they would find a strength opposed to them upon which they did not at all calculate. They forgot, perhaps, that not only the seed which they sowed grew and multiplied, but that, upon their ceasing to sow that seed, weeds grew and would multiply. Now he was one of those who looked on with admiration, certainly not unaccompanied with fervent sympathy, upon their struggles at the time. Such little influence as he then possessed was wielded in support of those whom they sent as deputations from this country to enlighten and to stir up the Dissenters in the south; and, undoubtedly, it was a very immovable stolidity with which they had to deal. At that time, a large portion of those who professed to dissent from the Establishment positively did not know what was the principle involved in the controversy at all; and when the people in Scotland talked of the separation of the Church from the State, there were those in England at the time who repeated the idea as one that was perfectly fanciful—a tolerably impracticable notion, which they could by no means define. Let them set themselves to right in relation to the civil govern-

ment, and they seemed to have not the slightest concern as to how the cause of God prospered among them in relation to civil things. When a man went into society, and broached this idea—that the Church should be utterly separate from the State, not as an abstract notion, but as a positive and actual reality, people looked upon him as little better than a lunatic. The idea never penetrated into the breast, and as to reaching the soul, one might as well have looked for diamonds in the sands of the Forth. No such notion was entertained amongst the people of England at that time, and as soon as it began to be taken up with something like earnestness and zeal, there was a general outcry. From whom? Certainly not from the enemies of Dissent, not from the adherents of the Establishment—who considered themselves quite sufficiently strong to be able to afford to laugh at all such propositions—but from your respectable Dissenters; men well to do in the world; men who had gained a reputation in society, and mingled with their brotherly Churchmen, and men who would do nothing whatever to forward the cause of Voluntarism.

He then pointed out some of the indications of progress since that period, amongst which he mentioned the following:—

In the first place the idea had become thoroughly familiar to the English mind. There were very few persons who pretended at all to any acquaintance with Church affairs, who did not perfectly understand what they meant by the separation of the Church from the State. They did not now recoil from it with horror as a monster, and a monster whose dim outlines they could scarcely distinctly discern, but they saw in it a definite idea, and when one came to talk with them and get their candid opinions, there were many of them who would admit that there was a good deal to be said in favour of the notion. Amongst the Dissenters themselves there were large numbers of individuals who had openly given in their adhesion, not simply to the sentiment or the principle involved, but to the British Anti-state-church Association as an expression and development of that principle. There was not a single town in England into which he and Mr. Vincent could go and call a public meeting of the inhabitants in which they do not have audiences as large as the walls of the place in which they are assembled could contain [applause].

In conclusion he made an appeal to Scotch voluntaries for their co-operation:—

He apprehended that such meetings as those were but with a view to something more practical. He wanted to see infused into this great movement the spirit and earnestness, without the intolerance, of the old Covenanters of Scotland. He wanted them to have a solemn league and covenant, and that the friends of Dissent south the Tweed might be participants with them in that league—that they would not rest day nor night until this great work had been accomplished. He had not the slightest idea of being able to accomplish the work by any little national jealousies. For his own part, he should rejoice from the very depths of his being, if to Scotland should be given the honour of accomplishing this great and noble work [applause]. He cared not who it be; he cared not what sect might be the instrumentality; he should rejoice to see the truth which had been committed to their hands instilled into the minds of the whole people, whoever the men might be who should thus win for themselves honour, but for the church a large and lasting salvation. He called upon them for co-operation; he honoured them for what they had done; and he chided them for what they had not done. Would they join him? Without reference to sect?—[applause]—without reference to political party?—[applause]—without reference to country?—[applause]—but with a simple reference to the deliverance of God's church from the enthrallment of the world, and the bonds of the world, and would they join him in one glorious and gallant struggle to free her for ever? [loud applause.] With their assistance the work would soon be accomplished, and the word would go forth in relation to Christ's church in this country, that went forth at the tomb of Lazarus, "Loose him, let him go." [Mr. Miall resumed his seat amid loud applause.]

Mr. VINCENT was received with great applause, and, we are told, "even surpassed himself in eloquence." In reference to the meaning of the word "church" he said:—

In Parliament he did not think that they clearly understood the meaning of the word church, for he had lived long enough to know that the word church in Parliament meant a very different thing from the word church out of doors. Church in Parliament meant tithes, church-rates, bishops, and those temporalities which gave to ecclesiastical people enormous influence in the social and political compact. Now, in reference to this, he might almost say with poor Tom Hood, "I don't believe that they who cry church, church, are more religious than other people—the jackdaw is not a religious bird, because he keeps caw, cawing from the steeple" [laughter]. He believed that many of those who rank themselves among the most strenuous supporters of the Church, regarded the system, not so much for its religious as for its political excellences. He was here reminded of Lord Eldon, who was one of the advocates of the connexion between the Church and the State. "Separate the Church and the State," said he, "and what would come of religion?" A lawyer, who often supped with the Chancellor, observed that he never went to church, and being somewhat curious about the matter, said to him, "How is it, my lord, that you never go to church?" "Why," replied his lordship, "you know in every building there must be an outside buttress—I am an outside buttress to the Church" [a laugh]. This was true in spirit, and the ecclesiastical system which he advocated was an outside buttress to him also.

Mr. Vincent concluded as follows:—

Though he would be sorry to rest this great argument upon sordid considerations of a mere mercenary and pecuniary kind, he could not help saying that the revenues at present wasted upon a state-church might be usefully and profitably employed for the purposes of education and the general improvement of the country [applause]. If they looked deeper—if they looked at the actual mental condition of the poor in England, they would then, perhaps, but certainly not till then, form a correct estimation of the evils which even now lay in the way of an effectual education of the poorer classes, especially in the rural districts. He had been through

most of the English counties, and often stumbled upon a rude brick building that had been erected by the pence and the shillings of the poor labourers, in which a struggling minister was preaching the gospel, and against which the whole artillery of the wealthy and endowed Establishment was directed. In short, there was a lamentable want of education in almost every district in England, yet there was no lack of interest in the great question in which they were engaged. They must, however, be earnest in this great work. However noble the truth might be, they must use the means which God had placed at their disposal for placing that principle upon a triumphant pedestal. They had received the voluntary principle into their own souls, and were, therefore, bound by sacred obligations to communicate it to others. Dissenters must be more attached to the principle they professed to hold than they had hitherto been [hear, hear]. There were still a great many silly, genteel persons, who professed to dissent from the Established Church, but who would deprecate any attempt to agitate the voluntary question as rash, imprudent, and foolish. This class of people were in a most deplorable position. He pitied them from the depths of his soul. These were not the men to carry any cause to a triumphant conclusion. With respect to the movements in Scotland, he would ask the Free Churchmen if they were not prepared to say that in the present state of things it was their duty to shake hands with Dissent, and say, Away with all endowments! [applause.] He thought that this was a broad ground which they could take, and he did entreat that they would take it, for it seemed to him that not only in England, but throughout Europe, this question was assuming that position which was always followed by the conclusion. The continental revolutions of the past year were suggestive of something more than the working of political principles. Little rivulets and streamlets of evangelical principles were everywhere fertilising the soil, and preparing the way for some great outburst against priestly and ecclesiastical intolerance. The struggle had even reached the Papal city itself, and the Pope, the descendant of a long line of pontiffs, had been obliged to flee before the Roman Catholic people; and—oh, strange thought of all—the free Roman Catholic people had decreed the separation of the Church from the State [applause]. Granted that the Pope, assisted by foreign bayonets, might go back again to Rome, he was thereby reminded of some old lines which were familiar to him in his youth:—

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall;"

Humpty Dumpty he understood to be the Papal power, and the wall the Roman people. In the progress of events,

"Humpty Dumpty got a great fall."

All the king's horses and all the king's men,

Would not raise Humpty Dumpty on that wall again."

[Applause.] Mr. Vincent concluded his address by calling upon the people of Scotland to take their stand on the side of civil and religious liberty, and never to cease the agitation until their efforts to redeem the Church of Christ from the bondage of the world were crowned with success.

On the motion of Mr. ARTHUR, seconded by Mr. FULLERTON, the thanks of the meeting were conveyed, through the chairman, to Messrs. Miall and Vincent for the able and eloquent addresses they had just delivered.

Mr. MIALI, in appropriate terms, acknowledged the compliment, and again alluded to the urgent necessity that exists for immediate and energetic action on the part of Scotch Dissenters.

The meeting then separated.

### GLASGOW.

(From the *Glasgow Post*.)

On Friday night, a numerous and respectable public meeting assembled in the United Presbyterian Church, John-street, for the purpose of hearing Messrs. Miall and Vincent, deputies on behalf of the British Anti-state-church Association. W. P. Paton, Esq., officiated as chairman, supported on the platform by the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, the Rev. Dr. Kidston, the Rev. Dr. Robson, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. McFarlane, the Revs. Messrs. Porter, Borland, Russell, Fraser, and Duncan; Baillie Callender, Messrs. Smeal, Bruce, Couper, Govan, Cochrane, &c. The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fraser,

The CHAIRMAN rose amid loud cheers, and said he looked on that controversy not merely as involving the separation of the Church from the State. The great question of the nineteenth century he conceived to be, "shall magistrates exercise authority in matters of religion; shall men be answerable to their fellow-men for their religious opinions, or to God alone?" That was the great question of the present day, and it had reference not merely to this country, but to all the countries of the globe. They had seen themselves excluded from the very large and interesting empire of Japan, solely from the unhappy connexion between civil and sacred things. Only one other point would he make allusion to. Mr. PATON concluded by calling upon the Rev. Mr. Porter, who moved a resolution to the effect that man was responsible for his religious opinions to God only, and that an interference with such opinions is impolitic, inhumane, unjust, and unscriptural. In support of this motion, Mr. PORTER made a few observations, which were loudly applauded.

Rev. Dr. ROBSON seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. MIALI then came forward, and was received with prolonged cheering. He proposed the second resolution, to the effect, that the operation and results of the State-church system are such as confirm the most unfavourable apprehensions formed respecting it, and such as to justify the most strenuous efforts to effect its demolition. He stated that their design and desire was to get Scotland, generally, to cease the agitation of this question as a controversy, and they would not have much trouble in this respect, seeing that the controversy had already ceased. What they now wished was, to take up the question as a movement to bring to bear all the moral influence which they possessed upon



both houses of Parliament; to see that, in the constitution of these houses, this great question was not forgotten, and to pour into Parliament such floods of light that not even the densest and darkest intellect in that benighted place should be able to withstand the wisdom of their teaching. Mr. Miall, after some further remarks, concluded amidst great hearing.

Dr. TAYLOR, in a few words, seconded the resolution, which, on being put to the meeting by the chairman, passed unanimously.

Mr. H. VINCENT next addressed the meeting. He proceeded to describe, at some length, the encroachments of the State-church on the conscience of the people, both in England and Scotland, of the persecutions endured, and the gradually-increasing power of the Dissenters, till they came to the period when they were tolerated. There was something very invidious even in the word "toleration." If there was a man they did not like, and yet they did not care to quarrel with, they would be inclined to say, "Well, we don't like him, but we suppose we must tolerate him." When the Church party saw they could not put down Dissent they said, "We have tried for a long time to put you down; but, as we can't put you down, we will not put you down." The Government now sees that some great change is necessary in the ecclesiastical polity of the State. The acknowledgment of all the leading men of all political parties in the State, is to endow all creeds on the first opportunity. Sir R. Peel, equally with Lord J. Russell, has conformed to the new policy. Mr. Vincent went on to comment on the recent movements in the Church of England. When they saw such men as Baptist Noel and Mr. Gorham leaving the Church—when they saw twenty-seven clergymen meeting together in Huntingdon and petitioning for a reform of the Church—the time had surely come for Scotch Voluntaries to do something more than argue the question. They should do all in their power, by the platform, the public press, votes at the polling-booth, petitions to, and an effective representation in, Parliament. He hoped to see the day when his friend Mr. Miall would stand on the floor of that House [applause], and urge there the principles which he had held so long; and in this matter their dependence might not be placed on Whigs, Tories, or Radicals. Mr. Vincent finished by an eloquent appeal to his audience to proceed in the work, and sat down amidst loud and long-continued cheering.

Dr. MACFARLANE seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. RUSSELL then moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Miall and Vincent for their presence, and for their eloquent addresses.

Mr. SNEAL seconded the motion, which was warmly responded to; and the Chairman conveyed the thanks of the meeting to these two gentlemen, who briefly replied.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

**MEETING IN DUNDEE.**—A deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, consisting of Mr. Edward Miall, editor of the *Nonconformist*, and Mr. Henry Vincent, held a meeting at Ward Chapel, Dundee, on Tuesday evening. The spacious building was crowded; and we scarcely ever remember seeing an assemblage more earnest or more enthusiastic. The Rev. Mr. McGavin presided, and was supported by Messrs. Baxter, Russell, Laing, Easson, Rough, the Revs. G. Gillfillan, Hannay, Cooke, and other ministers and gentlemen. The speeches of the deputation were very effective, and were very enthusiastically cheered throughout.—*Scottish Press*.

**ABERDEEN.**—A large and respectable audience met with Messrs. Miall and Vincent, of the British Anti-state-church Association, in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institution, Aberdeen, on Wednesday evening last. The platform was occupied by clergymen and elders of the United Presbyterian and Independent churches of the city. The Rev. Henry Angus was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. E. Miall was then listened to with much attention during his lengthened address, in which he exposed the grievous evils attendant on Church Establishments. Mr. Vincent followed, urging the co-operation of those whom he addressed in bestirring themselves in support of the important principles he advocated. At the suggestion of W. Lealie, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were given by acclamation to Messrs. Miall and Vincent.

In speaking of this meeting, the *Aberdeen Banner* (Free-church journal), says:—

Our Voluntary friends here had a great field-day this week. The visit of the eloquent peripatetic, Messrs. Miall and Vincent, has served to create an unwonted stir, bustle, activity, and animation among them, and served too, let us add, to afford a rich and highly-prized intellectual treat, to those who were so fortunate as to obtain admission to the meeting-place.

We have had considerably to modify our estimate of the editor of the *Nonconformist*. Neither in manner nor appearance is he what we thought to have found him. Judging from his writings, we anticipated a greater display of vehemence, exuberant zeal, and headlong, hurrying impetuosity. Instead, we found him calm, observant, diplomatic, tentative, with none of that flaming earnestness, the offspring of some transient impulse or temporary excitement, ephemeral as it is ardent while it lasts, but with that sustained, solid enthusiasm, that belongs to one who, after deep and patient thought, has attained to clear convictions, and is borne up by his conscious power to defend his principles against all comers.

Mr. Vincent is greatly more fluent than forcible, and his extensive platform experience has put him up to a trick or two which he plays off with amazing success. We doubt not, however, the meeting will give a powerful impetus to their cause in this quarter by inspiring

and revivifying old supporters and pushing the question on the attention of those who have not yet thought much regarding it.

**CHELMSFORD.**—A meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held here on Wednesday last, in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, which was densely crowded, and doubtless would have been so had it been capable of holding a larger number. John Copland, Esq., occupied the chair. The Rev. J. Burnet, and Mr. J. C. Williams, the Secretary, represented the Association; and the meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Bowman, of Chelmsford; Hall, of Brentwood; Price, of Woodham Ferris; Law, of Writtle; and Cook, of Ingatestone; Isaac Perry, Esq.; and W. Johns, Esq. It was remarked that there were on the platform a larger number of influential inhabitants of the town, and ministers and others resident in South Essex, than at any former meeting of the Association. The *Chelmsford Chronicle* gives a report of the proceedings, which, however, we are unable to transcribe.

**SHADWELL.**—A lecture on the separation of Church and State was delivered at Ebenezer Chapel, Shadwell, on Thursday evening last, by Mr. Kingsley, of the Anti-state-church Association, when, notwithstanding that the evening was cold, wet, and miserable, there was a good audience present.

**DARTFORD, KENT.**—On Friday evening, April 20, a public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held in the large room at the Eight Bells, which was well filled by a numerous and respectable audience. The Rev. W. Smith, Independent minister, of Dartford, was called to the chair, and, in a brief speech, explained the objects of the Association, and stated the reasons for a meeting being held in the town at this time. He was followed by the Rev. C. H. Hoaken, Baptist minister, of Crayford, who moved the first resolution; which was most ably seconded by the Rev. E. S. Pryce, B.A., of Gravesend, one of the Society's deputation, in a speech remarkable for its eloquence. The Rev. J. Neville, Baptist minister, of Sutton, moved the second resolution; and was followed by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., who, in the course of a most amusing speech, took occasion to refer to the "Reply" of the Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor, vicar of Dartford, to Mr. Noel, in a style of grave rebuke, which was felt to be richly merited. On the whole, the meeting went off very well, and has put the Society on good terms with the people of Dartford. Many inquiries were raised at the close of it. When shall we have another? The resolutions were unanimously passed; and though discussion was invited, no one stepped forward on the other side.

**THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—We understand that the members of the Council have been summoned to attend the annual meeting of that body at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Tuesday morning next, at ten o'clock, from which day the sitting will be adjourned till the day following, if the state of the business should require it. We hope to be able to give the Report of the Executive Committee, which will then be read, and an account of the proceedings, in our next number. The Public Meeting is fixed to take place at Finsbury Chapel, on the Wednesday evening; and always crowded as that building has been on such occasions, we anticipate that, from the great interest which the proceedings of the Association have excited during the past year, together with the events which have transpired in the Church itself, and to which frequent allusion will doubtless be made, it will be found far too small for the numbers who will be anxious to be present.

**NORTH WALSHAM.—CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE.**—On Thursday, the 12th inst., some little excitement was occasioned in this town, in consequence of the sale by auction, in the market-place, by Mr. William Pope, of a lump of sugar weighing 45 lbs., which had been taken from the shop of Mr. G. Durrell, grocer, for payment of a church-rate amounting to 1s. 6d. After some little bidding by the Church party, it was knocked down to Mr. John Williamson, at 54d. per lb. A wag who was standing by was heard to say, the Church was no longer built upon a rock but upon a sugar loaf, and he was afraid that when the rain came and the floods descended, the sugar would melt, and the Church thus built upon it must fall. On the following day, Inspector Scott, the party who made the seizure, tendered Mr. Durrell 5s. 14d. as the balance due to him, which was refused on the ground that some statement ought to be produced as to the costs, &c.; and on the Monday following, a bill of items was handed to Mr. Durrell, with a balance of 8s. 74d., instead of 5s. 14d. The loss which Mr. Durrell sustained has been subsequently made up to him by the advocates of the voluntary principle.—*Norfolk News*.

**CONGREGATIONS OF QUOAD SACRA CHURCHES, GLASGOW.**—We are glad to learn that most of these congregations are getting on with spirit in their preparations for the erections of new churches. Nine of them have already made more or less progress with their subscriptions, and have obtained, or are in prospect of obtaining, sites for their buildings. From the high prices of building-ground, however, the total expense will be very heavy. Several proprietors have come liberally forward, and offered ground on most favourable terms; but the majority of sites where the full price must be paid, will cost not less than from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds each, in addition to the expense of building. The aggregate sum already subscribed by the outed congregations amounts, we believe, to from £7,000 to £8,000.—*Scottish Guardian*.

## CASE OF MR. SHORE.

### SIR C. E. EARDLEY, AND THE "TIMES."

The following letter appeared in the *Times* of Friday:—

SIR,—I am thunderstruck at your misquotation of a communication which I made to you three days ago. I sent you a letter from Mr. Shore to the Bishop of Exeter, in proof of my assertion that Mr. Shore declared himself a Dissenter before he was prosecuted.

Of that letter you say in to-day's paper, "It says nothing of Dissent." You add, "Mr. Shore, thus versed and practised in anti-episcopal warfare, confined himself to these guarded expressions, 'I no longer regard myself as a minister of the Establishment.' When I found it impossible any longer to submit to the discipline of the Church, as administered by the Bishop, I felt it my duty to withdraw from his Lordship's jurisdiction." This is all he said on the point. He did not withdraw from the Church of England. He did not say a syllable about it.

Sir, you have suppressed a portion of that letter which chiefly bears on the point. Mr. Shore, in the close of his letter, after referring to the steps he had taken, adds, "I have made particular inquiries, and I find that this has been received as a sufficient declaration of secession from the Establishment in other cases which have occurred in this diocese; but if more is required in my case, I shall be obliged by learning what is necessary."

With this letter lying before you, you have told your readers that Mr. Shore "did not say a syllable about withdrawing from the Church of England." A man expresses his belief that he had done all that was necessary to "secession from the Establishment," but if more was requisite in order to do so, he waited to be told; and you say that this person has not declared himself a Dissenter!

I venture to request, Sir, that if you comment on this letter, you will allow the letter and the comment to appear in the same number, that your readers may judge of the fairness of your quotations.

Your obedient servant,

O. E. EARDLEY.

Torquay, April 18.

On this letter the *Times* makes the following comments:—"As the whole of Mr. Shore's letter appeared in these columns, and it was a mere matter of accident that it did not appear the same day as the observations upon it, we could mean no wrong. Detection at least was inevitable. But on full consideration of the words charged with untruth we adhere to them. Mr. Shore did not therein assert his dissent. He said nothing about his dissent. He did not withdraw from the Church of England. He never said that he had done so. Though Sir C. E. Eardley is a Dissenter, it is evident he does not know the meaning of dissent. Throughout the whole of this correspondence Mr. Shore disclaimed and denied his dissent, and entreated the Bishop not to believe those who charged him with it. To the last he declared his attachment to the Church, and his acceptance of its formularies. If Sir C. E. Eardley wishes to know why we did not bring into the discussion the words he now quotes, we beg to assure him that our reason was a kind one. Had we introduced them into our article, we should have found it necessary to remark on the astounding absurdity of poor Mr. Shore consulting the Bishop's secretary as to the easiest and most effectual way of committing a gross ecclesiastical offence. 'If more is required in my case, I shall be obliged by learning what is necessary.' Why these words, though their painful absurdity overpowers all other considerations, themselves prove that Mr. Shore was not a Dissenter. He found that, inasmuch as he could not honestly profess dissent, he did not know how to rid himself of the Bishop's jurisdiction."

### MEETING AT TORQUAY.

A large and influential meeting in favour of the Rev. James Shore, and for the purpose of adopting measures in order to obtain a repeal of the law by which clergymen are prevented from becoming Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England, after having taken holy orders, was (says the *Western Times*) held at the Union Hall, Torquay, on Wednesday evening.

After a few words from the chairman, F. B. CUMMING, Esq., narrated the facts connected with Mr. Shore's case. He did not wish to say anything against the bishop, but no individual could doubt that a great change had taken place in the opinions held by a large section of the Church of England, and he was not saying anything disrespectful of the bishop, in stating that he lent his countenance to what he (Mr. Cumming) considered Tractarian error, in preference to Evangelical truth.

WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., proposed the first resolution:—

That this meeting having learned, from a statement of the case of the Rev. James Shore, that there are British subjects to whom the provisions of the *Toleration Act* are held not to extend, and that, consequently, he has been prosecuted and imprisoned, after making every effort in his power to secede from the Establishment, expresses its surprise that by the law of England such proceedings should have been possible.

ARTHUR FRASER, Esq., seconded the resolution. He was drawn to the platform with a feeling of sympathy for his brother in affliction, Mr. Shore, as a member of the Church of England, and a friend of religious liberty.

Sir CULLING E. EARDLEY, on rising to address the meeting, was loudly cheered. In the course of his speech he said:—"The Bishop of Exeter believes that high church doctrines are right, and Mr. Massell has lately preached that the Virgin Mary was pure, holy, and immaculate, a doctrine perfectly consistent with those of the Church of Rome, but which is not consistent with his profession as a minister of the Protestant Church of England [great cheering]. Within the last few months this gentleman was examining chaplain to the bishop, and within the last few weeks he has in his pulpit,



made this statement, that the thief on the cross had been baptized, or he could not have been saved, that he would have been baptized by St. Peter, had not the Apostle fallen by denying his Master [sensation]. I beg you to listen seriously and respectfully; his language was, that when the thief was on the cross, when our Lord's side was pierced and the water came out from the Redeemer's side, it was thrown over the penitent thief, and therefore he was baptized and redeemed from his sins."

A GENTLEMAN in the hall asked when Mr. Maskell had made this extraordinary statement—he was a parishioner attending his ministrations, but had he ever heard such doctrines, he should have gone out of the church immediately [hear, hear].

Sir CULLING EARDLEY: I tell it you on the authority of a clergyman of the Church of England, who was my informant.

The CHAIRMAN had also heard the same statement from a clergyman of the Church.

A LADY in the gallery said, she was in church at the time, and had heard the words—it was quite true what Sir Culling had said.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY continued: I make this statement, and I say that views of this character are expressed by the adherents of the Bishop of Exeter in the Church. I don't question the Bishop's right to hold any class of opinions which he believes to be true; on the other hand, I contend that my friend, Mr. Shore, has an equal right, and may conscientiously believe that his teaching is of infinite importance to those whom God's providence has connected him with. Therefore he feels deeply the great injury done to his congregation in his being silenced; and he has a perfect moral right, if not permitted to preach in the Church to his congregation, to preach out of it [cheers]. I hold in my hand the first part of the proof-sheets of Mr. Shore's answer; he is busily engaged in his dungeon of St. Thomas, Exeter, in replying to the Bishop of Exeter [cheers]. With reference to this point, he says thus:—"His lordship states that I vaunted my warm attachment to the Church up to the very last hour, when I renounced obedience to its laws. This is simply untrue. I challenge his lordship to the proof. He has as yet produced none but letters written by me in November of the preceding year." Sir Culling continued: Mr. Shore was, in November, 1843, an attached member of the Church of England, but from what he expressed in his letters of the end of 1843 and beginning of 1844, it was then he first determined to secede. And were there no instances of a change of opinion in the Bishop of Exeter; had he not for years proclaimed himself an opponent of Catholic Emancipation, until he suddenly turned round and wholly changed his opinion—was he the man to accuse another of a want of conscientiousness, because he had changed his opinions? [loud cheering.] He (Sir Culling Eardley) would say a word more as to Mr. Shore's conscientiousness. The argument, as some of his evangelical friends of the Church of England put it again and again was, that they did not enter deeply into questions as to the difference between Episcopacy, Presbyterianism, and Independency, but that they looked on their parish as the sphere of their usefulness, so much so, that when they think of the celebrated case of Mr. Gorham, the evangelical clergymen ask if that case is decided against them, whether they will be allowed to preach according to their own consciences, in their parishes, where they have the superintendence of their flocks, and if so, they will be content to remain. Mr. Shore had just that feeling; as a whole, he preferred episcopacy; but if he found that the connexion with episcopacy took him away from the place where he had been called to labour, and interfered with the principles of Protestantism itself, then he preferred abandoning episcopacy, rather than cease to preach the Gospel to his congregation at Bridgetown [cheers]. He had now run quickly through the principal points of the case, and must just take a step or two backward, and pick up a few things which he had left on the road, and taken no notice of until he had disposed of the course of his argument. He felt it now necessary to state that in the Bishop's pamphlet there were serious suppressions of whole letters, or parts of letters. In page 28 the Bishop gives a letter of Mr. Shore's of the 20th of February, in which Mr. Shore says—"I can no longer consider it as contrary to my duty to officiate in Bridgetown Chapel, without further license from your lordship." He (Sir Culling Eardley) thought that that letter of Mr. Shore's was not so complete as it might have been; he did not say that he intended to become a dissenting minister, but merely that he should withdraw from the Bishop's jurisdiction. And the Bishop, in pages 29 and 30, makes this observation—"As I could not but consider the course thus taken to be in direct violation of the engagement, on the faith of which I had licensed the building, and as Mr. Shore was now acting in open defiance of the duty which he had himself acknowledged as a minister of the church, I desired Mr. Barnes to institute these proceedings." This passage implied that Mr. Shore had done nothing by which he withdrew himself from being a member of the Church, and he (Sir Culling) was ready, as he had before said, to admit that Mr. Shore might have written more explicitly in the letter which the Bishop had quoted. But the next thing in the Bishop's statement was, that Mr. Shore still adhered to his position as a minister of the Church, and because he did so, the Bishop had prosecuted him. Now he wished to read to them the words of Mr. Shore, which the Bishop had entirely suppressed; he had written to Mr. Barnes that he no longer regarded himself as a minister of the Establishment—"That I had wrote to his lordship to this effect, and thinking this was all that was necessary, I officiated in the chapel as being registered

under the Toleration Act. I have made particular inquiries, and find that this has been received as a sufficient declaration of secession from the Establishment in other cases which have occurred in this diocese, but if more is required in my case, I shall be obliged by learning what is necessary." And yet, in defiance of that, the Bishop declares that he still regards Mr. Shore as a member of the Church, and as such, desires Mr. Barnes to prosecute him; nor does he venture to publish this letter in the printed correspondence—[hear, hear, and cheers]—conduct which he (Sir Culling) pronounced to be very unfair [loud cheers]. Again, at page 18, is a letter from the Bishop of Exeter to Mr. Shore—"Having in vain waited in expectation of hearing from Mr. Cosens that he has determined to give you a nomination." Now was or was it not the case, that the Bishop, at the time he wrote this letter, expected Mr. Cosens to give this nomination; or was it the case that the Bishop of Exeter had had such communications with Mr. Cosens, as made it quite certain that Mr. Cosens would not give the nomination—that was one question. Another question was, whether or not it was the case as Mr. Shore has assumed in his argument on the subject, and asserted rightly or wrongly that the Bishop's expression of an expectation of nomination was inconsistent with other facts of the case. Now, if Mr. Shore has stated this in one of his letters to the Bishop, it is a very grave matter that such an assertion should be kept back. The Bishop has published what he calls the material part of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Shore. By material parts he (Sir Culling) understood that some of the letters were published, and others not; there would be nothing inconsistent in that. But at all events it would be expected that the letters were given entire, or if not, that there would be some asterisks or marks of reference to show that a part had been omitted. In a letter dated 13th Nov., it had been done, but he (Sir Culling) complained that it had not always been done. A letter of Mr. Shore's, published by the Bishop, dated November 11th, 1843, in which was this sentence:—"I feel my position the more distressing, for I am sincerely attached to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church, and however I may be circumstanced, I shall still, as I have hitherto done to the best of the ability and power God has given me, labour and pray for the prosperity and welfare of the Establishment." Mr. Shore complains that the Bishop has mutilated this letter by leaving out a most important paragraph which ought to be inserted in the 9th line, p. 21, after the word "Establishment." The paragraph was a strong remonstrance on the counter-statements of the Bishop and Mr. Cosens, the former alleging he had waited in vain for Mr. Cosens' nomination, and the latter that the matter was entirely out of his hands. He knew something of controversy, and he trusted entertained friendly and honourable feelings for persons from whom he might differ, and he could appeal to them whether it was not always the rule if a letter were quoted from which a portion was omitted, to show on the face of such letter, either by asterisks or some mark or other, that an omission had been made—[hear, hear]. After a few other remarks on this subject, the honourable baronet stated that he had had a little brush with the *Times* newspaper last winter, in Yorkshire, and must again have a little brush now. After a reference to the circumstances of the case, already known to our readers, he continued:—He felt it was disgraceful to attempt to run down any man by such weapons as these—[cheers]. He felt it his duty to protest against the jesuitical manner in which that newspaper was conducted, and he would tell them a fact which was known in Yorkshire, although, perhaps, they were not aware of it; the *Times* had an assistant editor who did the chief portion of the work. He would tell them something as to who that man was. There were formerly four editors of the *British Critic*, the organ of the Puseyite, or High Church party. Mr. Newman was one, and he had gone over to the Church of Rome; Mr. Oakey, the second, was also now a priest of the Church of Rome; Mr. Ward, the third, had also gone over to Rome; and the fourth, he would not tell them his name, but he was the assistant editor of the *Times* [sensation]. He feared he had detained them too long, but he must say a word or two about the suggested change in the law, in fact, it was what he ought to have spoken chiefly about. He was going to move a resolution on that subject. Mr. Bouverie had introduced a bill, and the resolution would be for petitioning in favour of some similar measure, but they should not propose to petition in favour of that bill as it stood, for two reasons which had decided Mr. Shore's committee against agreeing to the bill. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

That this meeting, finding that a bill is before Parliament for the relief of clergymen wishing to secede from the Established Church, and, desiring that the details may be such as will be consistent with the free and full exercise of religious liberty, resolves that the following petition to both Houses of Parliament be adopted. The humble petition, &c., sheweth:—"That your petitioners have learned, with extreme regret, from proceedings in the case of the Rev. James Shore, that there are British subjects to whom the provisions of the Toleration Act are held not to extend; and having also learned that a bill is now before your honourable House for the relief of clergymen desiring to secede from the Established Church, your petitioners earnestly entreat your honourable House to pass some such measure, with all convenient speed, and with such clauses as shall secure to all seceding clergymen, the free and full exercise of religious liberty, without any degrading conditions."

W. F. WINDLEATT, Esq., said that the Bishop of Exeter had published a pamphlet, the greater part of which had reference to a supposed pledge of the Duke of Somerset, that Bridgetown Chapel should be given wholly for Church of England purposes. Had such pledge been given, it would have been quite right that he should have acted up to it, but

he confessed that he was rather surprised that the Bishop of Exeter had written a pamphlet, making an attack on a nobleman for not acting up to his pledge, and that that pamphlet should bear date from the neighbourhood of Torquay. He remembered, some years ago, seeing a small scrap of paper, on which was written a pledge that a certain building should be appropriated as an Independent chapel. Yet that chapel, built partly by the funds of Dissenters, is now appropriated for the service of the Church of England, as Trinity Church, Torquay. He spoke from his own knowledge, that a lease was to be granted to three gentlemen, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Hillings. Two of these, Messrs. Gill, and Hillings, thinking the outlay would exceed what was proper, withdrew, having first taken a written pledge from Mr. Greenwood, that the building should be devoted as a Dissenting place of worship. Mr. Greenwood thought proper to become a clergyman of the Church of England; he preached one Sunday as a Dissenting minister, on another was ordained by the Bishop, and on the third preached as a clergyman of the Church of England. Yet this was the man who ventured to charge a nobleman, on evidence which was not believed when he prosecuted an indictment for libel at Exeter, one of the most honourable Peers in the House of Lords, with breaking his pledge. (It was this particular chapel which the Bishop of Exeter referred to on the trial, when he said that it was not his practice to license separate buildings as chapels, and that he had only done so once, under very peculiar circumstances.)

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, Esq., proposed, that the gentlemen on the platform be a Committee (with power to add to their number), to carry out the objects of these resolutions, and to open a subscription to defray expenses. The resolution was carried.

A vote of sympathy to Mr. Shore was seconded by the Rev. J. R. Montgomery, who declared that he must not be supposed to pledge himself to an approval of every part of Mr. Shore's conduct, although he saw that conduct, in consequence of Sir Culling's speech, in a very different light from what he had done before.

SWANSEA.—A public meeting, convened by the mayor, in pursuance of a respectfully signed requisition, was held at the Town-hall, Swansea, on Tuesday week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature in reference to the imprisonment of the Rev. J. Shore, and to pray for an alteration in the law authorizing such proceedings. The mayor took the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. W. H. Michael, Mr. G. G. Francis, a member of the Church of England, Mr. Jenkins, A.M., of the *Swansea Herald*, Mr. J. M. Buckland, Mr. Evans Davies, M.A., President of the Normal College, and other gentlemen. A petition to Parliament was adopted, praying for the passing of a bill which shall, by its retrospective clauses, liberate all persons now suffering penalties for the exercise of religious opinions, and prevent the recurrence of such acts of oppression for the future. Mr. M. Moggridge begged to express his entire concurrence in the general objects of the meeting. But no power in the kingdom—not the Queen herself—could relieve Mr. Shore, except by payment. He therefore thought, that a subscription for this purpose ought to be included in the arrangements of the meeting. He would advocate a subscription in small sums by many, rather than in large sums by a few [hear, hear]. Mr. Michael said, Mr. Shore had, from conscientious motives, declined receiving many liberal subscriptions for the payment of the Bishop's costs. There was, however, a fund for his family to which subscriptions would be thankfully received. A liberal subscription has since been opened for Mr. Shore and his family, but not for costs.—The *Principality* says:—"We have much pleasure, too, in recording the names of two clergymen, who, a few days ago, at a public meeting of the Tract Society, held in Swansea, protested in the strongest manner against both the Bishop of Exeter and the law of England, which enabled an individual of his disposition to exhibit such an unchristian spirit—the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Gower, brother-in-law to Baptist Noel; and the Rev. Mr. Harries, of Kilvey, near Swansea."

READING.—One of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever held in this town was convened on Tuesday, the 13th inst., to consider the case of the Rev. J. Shore. Deep sympathy was expressed with the innocent sufferer, and a resolution adopted, to use every lawful means to obtain his release. The great assembly declared a unanimous conviction, that Mr. Shore's imprisonment is a national disgrace, which loudly calls upon the Legislature to protect Englishmen from the grasp of all ecclesiastical oppression which may now be exercised through the power of the spiritual courts. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Dr. Morrison, S. Curwen, W. Guest, Robert Ainslie, J. J. Brown, William Legge, and J. Hodson; but not a single clergyman was present.

ORIGIN OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S ILLWILL.—There was a good living of Chudleigh vacant. The patrons thereof were the owners of lands and inhabitants of the parish. As the living is worth more than £500 a year, it attracted much clerical attention, and there arose what may be called a preaching match among the candidates cleric, for the suffrages of the electors. Mr. Shore, who had both friends in the place and gifts in the pulpit, made a favourable impression. But the Rev. Wilmot Palk, though less abounding in gifts and grace, had a powerful baronet brother residing in the neighbourhood, and a considerable amount of influence from his own personal respectability and good repute as a country clergy-



man. Opposed to Mr. Palk, there was a dangerous Tractarian, who, having been schoolmaster in the town, had considerable local influence. Mr. Shore resigned in favour of Mr. Palk. In doing this, he unwittingly incurred the censure of the Bishop; and, in fact, unconsciously defeated the prelate in a darling scheme which he had, for grabbing the living on his own account. It was settled between Mr. Shore and Mr. Palk, that whenever the former might come to see his friends in Chudleigh, he should be permitted to preach in the church, in the event of the latter proving the winning candidate. Mr. Shore therefore withdrew, and wrote a letter to his friends, recommending them to vote for Mr. Palk. That letter, without Mr. Shore's knowledge or sanction, was printed. The Bishop took great umbrage thereat, sent for Mr. Shore, gave him a "jawbation," and, in very severe language, interdicted him from preaching at Chudleigh. In the interview betwixt them, Mr. Shore said, if he were not fit to preach at Chudleigh, he was not fit to preach at Bridgetown (ten miles off). "That is your affair," replied the Bishop; and then, parodying the Don's remark to honest Sancho, when invested with the government of Barataria, he added, "If I decide wrong, the sorrow may be yours, but the sin will be mine." This Chudleigh affair grew thereafter into a great raw, a deep and corroding ulcer, that gnawed the episcopal inwards—you cannot approach the Bishop on that side without his wincing when you come within half a mile of him. He proceeded against Mr. Palk by way of Chancery, and after protracted litigation, got floored—rebuked by the Vice-Chancellor, and condemned in costs! Raw upon raw! If Shore had not turned over his influence to Palk, Cumming might have won, and our right reverend friend might have grabbed the living, and he would not have suffered this indignity in the Court of Chancery. He did not remove the interdict from Mr. Shore, nor did he forget him!—*Western Times*.

ADDRESS TO MR. SHORE.—Not the least pleasing proof of the estimation in which Mr. Shore is held by the sober and religious classes of the community was afforded on Monday last, when a deputation of the "Exeter Christian Dissenters' Union Society" waited on the rev. gentleman, and presented him with an address of condolence, written in terms of the most simple and unaffected piety, and signed by Samuel Kendall, the chairman, and John Rouse, the secretary of the society. Following out the apostolic model, of administering to each other's necessities, they also placed a couple of sovereigns at the disposal of the rev. gentleman—a small sum, measured by the esteem in which they held him; but, nevertheless, a liberal donation from a society composed mainly of working men. Mr. Shore was much affected at the Christian spirit which this spontaneous tribute evinced, and addressed a written reply to the deputation, couched in the warmest and most affectionate terms.—*Western Times*.

THE BATH MEETING.—No one can fail to perceive on reading the report we last week gave of the meeting for civil and religious liberty, held at the Guildhall in this city, that the chairman, Mr. Blair, was very much vexed that the issue of the proceedings was not in conformity to his wish. He accordingly writes a letter to this effect to Mr. Shore, and publishes it in Bath. The object of this letter is to show to Mr. Shore and the public the impropriety of any person at a public meeting amending any prescribed mode of proceeding. Mr. Blair likes to have a cut and dried programme before him, and confine all strictly to it, and says to Mr. Shore, "were I in your situation, I should certainly say, in reference to Mr. Spencer, 'save me from such friends.'" It appears that Mr. Spencer was quite as early as Mr. Blair in writing to Mr. Shore the result of the meeting in Bath, and in a penny pamphlet just issued for the millions, and for the elite who wish to be instructed thereby, containing the reports of the meetings for Financial and Church Reforms, appears an extract from Mr. Shore's prompt reply, which will show from which of his friends the reverend gentleman would like to be saved. The following is the extract:—

My dear Sir,—I have been thinking of writing to you to thank you for your letter to Mr. Bouverie, which I saw in the newspaper; and your letter, now received, respecting the meeting at Bath, leads me at once to fulfil my purpose, although I am much pressed with engagements. From what I can learn of Mr. Bouverie's Bill, as it has come out of the hands of the committee, I would far rather remain where I am than avail myself of it. Not that I personally regard deposition or degradation; but I cannot sanction, by any act of mine, the legalizing of the abomination of priestcraft in the land. Religion ought and must be free. It is far better to leave the law as it is, than have such a measure. If a seceding clergyman cannot be placed in the same position, as to his civil status, as he occupied before his ordination, I trust you will use all your influence to get the measure withdrawn. With my best thanks for your kind interest in this matter,

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

JAMES SHORE.

The Gaol St. Thomas, Exeter, April 16, 1848.

And what ground of complaint has Mr. Blair against the amendment of Mr. Spencer? The facts are these:—The meeting was called to promote religious liberty—the severance of Church and State, and freeing men, as to their consciences, from priestly domination, are the only means—Mr. Spencer, therefore, moved a resolution to this effect; and an overwhelming majority of what Mr. Blair truly called a respectable and numerous attendance of all sects and parties, lay and clerical, supported the amendment, as also, according to the above extract, does Mr. Shore himself.—*Bath Journal*.

#### THE ROMANIST MOVEMENT IN THE CHURCH.

The *Examiner* of Saturday, which contains very elaborate reviews of Mr. Froude's "Nemesis of Faith," and the Rev. T. W. Allies' "Journal in France," makes the following remarks at the close of the notice of the latter work. We quote them, not because we coincide with them, but because they express the views of a large section of liberal and literary churchmen:—

"And now, having thus amply put in evidence the opinions of Mr. Allies and his friends, we desire to put a question of our own. We want to know if the author of this book is to be permitted to continue to receive the emoluments and administer the duties and sacraments of the English Protestant Church? Mr. Froude has been driven out of his fellowship at Exeter—is Mr. Marriott to retain his at Oriel? Mr. Newman is now an honoured priest in the church he loves—is Mr. Allies to remain a paid and benefited one in the church he hates? 'These things are a puzzle to me,' says Mr. Marriott naively, after the before-noted confession of his superior reverence for what is fully approved at Rome. 'I can blink them for a time, but when I come into close contact I feel them again, &c. &c.' The time arrives at last, however, when such things can be blinked no longer, and when the contact has become too close for further safety. The simultaneous appearance of Mr. Froude's 'Nemesis' and Mr. Allies' 'Journal' shows this with a very startling significance. The belief which plunges a man into doubts and despair, is seen to be of a piece with that which corrupts his nature and enslaves his soul. If the one is the vengeance of faith, the other is faith with a vengeance!

"What the heads of the English Church, and failing them, what the Government from which its worldly authority proceeds, have now plainly to consider, is, whether the doctrines of such believers as Mr. Allies are not the source of the doctrines of such non-believers as Mr. Froude. We have exhibited the process of the change, and its logical connexion. That Mr. Allies, and Mr. Marriott, and Dr. Sewell, and many more, have elastic and conforming consciences, proves nothing but the extent of the danger. They can probably comfort themselves with thinking that they don't so much want to go to Rome as to bring Rome to Oxford, and that the end will sanctify the means. But there is a large class who have no such comfort as this; who cannot remain Protestant and Papist both; in whom the beliefs, thus admitted side by side, are so apt to contend for mastery that the whole spiritual nature is endangered by the strife; and who end as Mr. Froude has ended. There is no legitimate escape from the effects of such teaching, except by throwing aside authority, or submitting implicitly to its guidance. But such guidance is not acknowledged in the Reformed Church. If the understanding and the judgment are driven out of that Church, as Mr. Allies and Mr. Marriott recommend, she loses at once all that has hitherto constituted her character and strength. Nay more. She will be doomed to see a speedy desertion from her ranks, so large as to compel a fresh distribution of her money and lands, and she will be left as poor as she pretends to be apostolical. Her authority is derived from the Bible, and her payments from the State. If the one continue to be openly violated, let her beware that the other is not suddenly withdrawn. The English people are as little disposed now as they were a couple of hundred years since, to find their religious nutriment in a warmed-up hash of stale traditions."

CHURCH-RATES, ELHAM.—On Friday last, the 20th inst., a meeting of the ratepayers of the above parish was called for the purpose of obtaining a Church-rate. When assembled, the churchwardens proposed a rate of sevenpence in the pound; after due consideration, an amendment was proposed for a rate of one farthing in the pound. The chairman first put the amendment to the meeting, for which a forest of hands was held up; after which, the chairman put the sevenpenny rate, when five or six hands made their appearance. Accordingly, the chairman declared the meeting in favour of the farthing rate.

A BISHOP COME HOME.—The pious public is assured by this most orthodox authority, that "the Lord Bishop of Limerick has arrived in London from the Continent." Where has the noble shepherd been wandering? And why has he now come thus far on his way back? How long has his pilgrimage been? Was it in discharge of a vow, or of some other promise he had solemnly made to pay? And how fared the fold in his absence? But we forget: Irish Protestant bishops are not appointed to guard or guide God's heritage; they are neither selected for their fitness for that function, nor are they expected to fulfil it. The see of Limerick is an average specimen—the see of Down and Connor is another. They are respectively worth in or about £4,000 a year. In neither are there any very onerous duties to be performed. It is not necessary, therefore, that those appointed to them by the crown should be particularly active or energetic men. Well, Dr. Knox the elder was never known for the possession of particular energy, either of body or mind, and so he was fitted to be clerical Lord of Limerick. And Dr. Knox the younger has never been remarkable in either respect [our contemporary describes him as "Knox, et preterea nihil"] so that there was so far no impediment in his way to the episcopal throne of Down.—*Daily News*.

The *Times* declares that household suffrage must be conceded before Parliamentary reform can end. A significant avowal in such a quarter.

#### A GIRL KILLED BY THE HANGMAN.

The girl Sarah Harriet Thomas, who was convicted at the recent assizes of the murder of her mistress, was killed on Friday by the hangman Calcraft in front of the Bristol gaol. The execution took place at ten o'clock in the morning to suit the convenience of Calcraft, who was compelled to leave Bristol at mid-day in order to reach Norwich and overcome the fatigue of travelling before the hour appointed for the killing of Rush. Great exertions were made to prevent the execution taking place. Memorials were got up by the Society of Friends, and other religious denominations, by the Young Men's Association, and by the inhabitants generally. One memorial to the Queen from the women of Bristol received in two days 3,500 signatures. Two members of the Society of Friends waited on the Earl Fitzhardinge, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester and the city of Bristol, and besought his lordship's interest with the Home Secretary in behalf of the wretched girl. Lord Fitzhardinge, however, frankly stated to the deputation that he could not concur in the prayer of the memorial, although he was willing to transmit it to the Home-office, for which purpose it was left in his lordship's hands. An unfavourable reply was received from the Home-office.

The scene of this execution is described as very revolting and painful, from the levy of the immense concourse of spectators, and the tenacity with which the wretched criminal clung to life. No prayers or entreaties could induce her to walk a step toward the drop, and she had literally to be dragged from her cell, shrieking frantically, and struggling all the time, until she was carried to the platform, and handed to Calcraft the hangman. She had previously confessed her crime.

A correspondent at Clifton sent us the following particulars of the execution, with the view of showing to what extent the gallows is "a public teacher of morality:"—

"Yesterday (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, Sarah Harriett Thomas, aged eighteen and a half years, was publicly strangled in front of the gaol, Bristol, and another moral example set before the world, but more especially before upwards of 40,000 persons there assembled, and by the conduct of whom you would judge that many such examples would be required to produce any great effect. Long before the appointed hour, thousands had collected, but as the hour approached, a dense mass, reaching each way to Clifton and Bristol, poured in to view the awful exhibition. Until her appearance, the amusements of the vast crowd were of a varied description, but chiefly consisted in clodding each other with turf and mud, with which amusements many were engaged at the very moment the drop fell, and while the wretched being was struggling with death. While on the scaffold, to which she was carried, she exclaimed, 'I hope my mother, nor any of my family are present. Lord have mercy upon me.' The nerveless hangman said to her, 'Say that again; say, Lord have mercy upon me.' And, as the prayer was passing her lips, he withdrew the bolt. How incomparably horrible! It is a well-known fact that her mother and sisters were in the crowd, and that, before her execution, the mother applied for her daughter's clothes, as there was a very good shawl she should not like to lose.

"To a stranger, this crowd presented the appearance of a world's convention of prostitutes and thieves—instead of a Bristol convention, as it really was—who were treading the well-trodden path to a similar end. How many hundreds were there present who had in their lives perpetrated a greater amount of crime than her they saw sent ignominiously out of the world. But it is a thing of yesterday, vengeance is satisfied, the fearful penalty has been paid to the full, but it will be long ere the public mind resumes its wonted tranquillity on this subject.

"Now is the time for the Elihu Burrit's, the Charles Gilpin's, the abolitionists of such spectacles, to come and speak to the people; they are ripe for it; they would feelingly hear and judge. But if this occasion is passed over, when they do arrive they will find hearts more callous to deal with."

G. W.

SINGULAR AND DREADFUL DEATH.—On Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, as a little boy named Flowerdew, aged four years and a half, was playing on some sacks in the Wainford mills, where his father was at work, it is supposed he fell into the hopper and was suffocated, as his father, on emptying the hopper, was horrified at discovering his child literally drowned in flour, grasping a sack in one of his hands; life was quite extinct when he was found.

CONSEQUENCES OF WAR.—The commencement of hostilities in the Baltic already begin severely to be felt in this locality. A number of coal and other vessels, belonging to the German ports, are lying in our river and harbour, being deterred from sailing by fear of the Danish cruisers. Some large ships, which have sailed for German ports to take emigrants to North America, will be subject to much detention, expense, and inconvenience. Amongst the imports from Germany likely immediately to be in great request here is the article of butter. In consequence of the scarcity of English firkin butter, foreign is in great demand; but the ports from which shipments are made being blockaded, little will be able to reach our markets.—*Newcastle Courant*.

A writer in the *Daily News* shows that the Tory party in Ireland actually gained by the Reform bill.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held, on Monday evening last, at Finsbury chapel. The attendance, owing probably to the unfavourable state of the weather, was unusually small. The chair was taken by Alderman CHALLIS; and the meeting opened by singing and prayer.

The CHAIRMAN expressed much pleasure at the occasion and object of the meeting. While he rejoiced in what had been done, and wished that much more should be accomplished, for the diffusion of the gospel abroad, he was especially concerned for the extension and efficiency of home missions. The strength of the missionary spirit was essential to the prosperity of our own churches—the faith and devotion of British Christians were greatly increased by the reflex influence of their efforts to benefit other lands; and, at the same time, success at home was the best pledge of success abroad. It was, therefore, alike to be wondered at and regretted, that till within the last few years, this society had received little encouragement or support—an error, which, had it not been corrected, would have proved almost fatal. Even now, the income of the society was but £4,000 per annum—not one tenth, in his judgment, of what was demanded by the condition of the country. As a melancholy illustration of the deep ignorance prevailing in many districts, he mentioned that he had conversed with the man who lately stabbed his companion, near Surrey chapel, and found that he was utterly unable to read, had never seen a bible, nor attended a place of worship. If such facts as these were allowed to exert their appropriate influence, it would be equal to the earnest and devoted energy inspired by a new revelation from heaven. He concluded by suggesting, that in order to husband the strength of the church at large, it was desirable that the agents of different denominations should select different spheres of labour.

The Report gave a favourable account of the operations and agencies of the society. It had as many as 111 principal and 186 subordinate stations, for preaching and Sunday-school instruction. Not less than 23,000 persons were weekly addressed by the agents of the society, and 4,335 were communicants, of whom 562 had become so during the past year. The financial statement showed an income of above £4,400, which had been exceeded by the expenditure to the amount of only 17s. 9d.

The Rev. — STALKER, of Leeds, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God, that while neighbouring countries have been the scene of commotion and bloodshed, the agents of this and kindred institutions contemplating the spread of the gospel in our beloved country, have not been interrupted in their great work from any similar cause; that it would distinctly and devoutly trace the measure of success which has been vouchsafed to the gracious operations of divine mercy; that it cordially sympathizes with the missionaries, particularly in rural districts, under the difficulties against which they have to contend; and that the report which has given occasion to the expression of these sentiments, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

He observed, that these anniversary meetings occasioned melancholy feelings, calling up recollections of departed fathers and brethren, and warning their survivors that the day was far spent, and the night coming, when no man could work; but at the same time, they were scenes of interest and hallowed pleasure, from the opportunity they afforded of renewing old associations, and interchanging expressions of fraternal feeling. Christianity was a religion of love—it came from the God of love, fragrant with the breath and dulcet with the tones of love. It needed nothing like force to sustain it; not the magistrate's warrant, the constable's staff, and the broker's seizure. Like its Master, it hated robbery for burnt-offering [cheers]; and deemed the riches so acquired, in the worst sense, "filthy lucre." He who once sat over against the treasury still retained his seat, and uttered his injunction, "Freely ye have received, freely give." He (the speaker) liked that adverb, "freely," and was glad to find it becoming popular even in the highest ecclesiastical circles. It had recently sparkled with a glory all its own on the pages of a volume bearing the honoured name of Noel [cheers]; and he trusted that, ere long, Thomas Spencer, and no contemptible band of his brethren, would have done altogether with the compulsory system, and charge their people also to come out of it [renewed cheers]. Christianity was not only of a voluntary, but of a missionary character. It looked upon men with a compassionate gaze; and while it dropped a tear over those who were in the bonds of iniquity, it desired to release and purify them. It went forth from the tree of life, distributing everywhere those leaves which were for the healing of the nations. It gave light to the mind, peace to the heart, tenderness to the sensibilities, grandeur to the whole character of man [cheers]. The missionaries of the society had great claims on the sympathies and prayers of all British Christians. They were exposed, in a peculiar manner and in a high degree, to the opposition which true religion always excited—they had to meet daily the sneer of the sceptic, the laugh of the infidel, the ridicule of the profane. Many and dry indeed were the bones in that valley through which lay their unvarying beat. Let these devoted men be able to say, as did Luther on one occasion, "I feel as if I had been prayed for." Much did this country owe to the labours of such men, and the influence they exerted, for the tranquillity it enjoyed. England was not yet a model to the nations—a sad proof to the contrary was witnessed by the dreadful crimes which had lately been committed, and by the disgraceful judicial exhibitions by which they had been followed [loud cheers]. But though our streets did not yet run down with righteousness, neither did they flow with blood. Our monarch had not been deposed, our senators assassinated, our citizens shut up in their houses by very terror; and how much of all this was not to be attributed to our home missions? Commercial freedom, political liberty, literature, science, and art, were all doing much for the people; let them, withal, be fed with the bread, and chartered with the citizenship, of heaven, lest we be at last confronted with the awful inquiry, "Where is Abel, thy brother?" [loud applause.]

The Rev. J. BRANCH seconded the resolution. He said, as a city missionary, he was more acquainted with the lanes and alleys of the metropolis than with rural villages and hamlets. He repudiated the idea which

some entertained, that the gospel was not sufficient to do its own work—that it was necessary to civilize men before attempting to christianize them. However degraded men might be, Christianity would save and elevate them. As a case in point, he narrated the following fact:—A city missionary visited a threepenny lodging-house, and finding two men sitting by the fire, he talked, read, and prayed with them. One of the men had been a medical officer in the army; and both were then living by passing bad money, and as "flying stationers"—that is, men who sold the halfpenny sheets, giving a "full, true, and particular" account of an execution. He appeared to be a man of considerable acumen, and attacked the missionary as to the inspiration of the scriptures, who left them with a solemn warning that their interview would be remembered at the day of judgment. More than two years subsequently he was accosted by one of these men, who told him that they had remembered that conversation—had talked about it in their journeyings, and at length prayed over it. They had become completely converted characters, and had relinquished their nefarious practices. That man had since acted as a most efficient, clever, and godly teacher in a ragged school, and was just appointed assistant to the chaplain in one of the gaols. These ragged schools were doing a great work; for it was most important to get hold of the mind before it was deeply scarred by sin—and it was much to prevent the growth of depravity and the commission of actual crime, where divine grace was not imparted [hear, hear]. It was not sufficient that the people had been thought to read, and their mental appetite excited; they must now be fed with wholesome and appropriate food. In the cellars, garrets, and hovels of the poor, the pestiferous publications of the cheap press were devoured with avidity. The most melancholy feature connected with their moral condition was, their indifference to the efforts made for their spiritual benefit. Dr. Chalmers had finely said, it was only in vision that Paul saw a man of Macedonia crying, "Come over and help us." In proportion as men's moral necessities deepened, their willingness to accept aid diminished. The means of instruction and salvation must therefore be carried into the deepest and darkest haunts of ignorance and vice. A clergyman had once expressed a doubt that such accounts as these were not exaggerated. He (Mr. Branch) requested that clergyman to accompany him. They passed through two houses, from the garret to the cellar, and were about to enter a third, when the gentleman declined, saying, "I have seen quite enough; Providence has destined some men for one work, and some for another; but it has not destined me for such work as this!" [laughter.] Let those who had similar feelings remember their obligation to support largely and generously, those who did undertake this great and most necessary work [cheers].

The Rev. STOWELL BROWN, of Liverpool, proposed the second resolution:—

That this meeting is thankful for the Christian agency employed by this and other societies, for the evangelisation of our own countrymen, and for the measure of success which has followed its operations; and while it distinctly recognises the fact, that the majority of the churches of our denomination are composed, for the most part, of those who live by their daily toil, it cannot but deplore the afflictive estrangement from God, and from his people, still manifested by a large portion of the working classes of the community; and would solemnly record its conviction, that this baneful state of things demands, with a view of ascertaining its causes, and earnestly applying appropriate remedies, a measure of attention from the churches of Christ, far more candid, searching, and prayerful than it has hitherto received.

The age we live in, he observed, was remarkably wakeful to the condition of the people. It was confessed almost universally, that neither socially, intellectually, nor morally, were they in a healthy state; and, as in all cases of epidemic, remedies were not wanting. He would not insinuate that education and retrenchment were a Morison's or Holloway's pill; he hoped they were something much better. But they would not go very far. Nothing would cure the moral maladies of the people but the remedy prescribed by the great Physician, and provided by God himself. It was just the object of this society to publish that remedy—not in a feeble and faltering voice, but loudly, fervently, and perseveringly. In doing so, it went to the State neither for direction nor assistance. It did not recognise the State; it knew only the people. If it had not done much, it was simply because it had so limited means, and so little power with which to work its machinery. But it had its hand upon a lever which would uplift England. Besides, it was not easy to measure the amount of its success. Worldly arithmetic could not calculate it—its fractions were too vulgar to estimate the value of saved souls. It seemed alike wonderful and disgraceful that England had not yet been gospelized—three hundred years after that Reformation which was to prove a panacea for all errors in doctrine and all evils in practice. Could the Puritan fathers return to earth, nothing would so much surprise them as this. They would want to know how the glorious inheritance which they had purchased with their blood, and bequeathed to their posterity, had been so mismanaged. It would be the greatest of all modern marvels to Baxter, that so few pursued the "Saint's Rest," and to Bunyan that so few trod his "Pilgrim's Progress." It was true, indeed, that there was everywhere the recognition of religion—somewhat too much of it—so that one could not stand on a foot of land without being in an ecclesiastical district, and under spiritual oversight [laughter]. It might be said, that they (the Dissenters) painted the picture too blackly; that they were a morose, cantankerous set. But though it might be truly said of the English people, that they were ingenious, industrious, and enterprising—that not a stream but turned their millwheels, not a breeze but filled their sails—that the sky was darkened by day by the smoke, and made lurid by night by the flame, of their furnaces—though, moreover, churches crowned every hill, nestled in every vale, dotted everywhere the face of the country—yet were they a Christless people [applause].

The Rev. S. GREEN seconded the resolution. He did not deny the alienation of the people from God, and from religious institutions; but he did deny that that estrangement was greater than at any former period. He had been himself a working man, and recollected what his fellows were, and he observed anything but increased indifference to the things that made for their peace. He thought there was also a mistake in supposing that the gospel held any particular language to one class as distinguished from another; on the contrary, it brought the rich and poor together, treated them both simply as men, as in the same moral position, and needing the

same appliances. If they were addressed—not in a patronizing way, but as men and brethren, and as having deep interests in common, God would make the appeal successful [loud applause].

GEORGE LOW, Esq., moved, and the Rev. — CUBITT seconded, the last resolution, appointing the committee and officers for the year ensuing, with which terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

THE Rev. G. W. CONDER, of George-street Chapel, Ryde, Isle of Wight, has accepted the invitation from the church at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, to become its pastor, and is expected to commence his labours on the first Sunday in June. A memorial from the church at Ryde, signed by all the deacons, and four-fifths of the members, was presented to the rev. gentleman, requesting him to remain at Ryde, which would have been more numerous signed, but many members had not the opportunity. Mr. Conder is held in high esteem by all the church and congregation—especially by the young. He has received into the church, during his pastorate of two years, thirty-nine members; four stand proposed, and twenty more are seeking admission. The schools in connexion with the chapel, contain five hundred children and seventy teachers; there are five village stations, with three chapels, which are supplied by church members every Sabbath. Mr. Conder's reason for leaving Ryde (as stated in his resignation), is, that Leeds presents a larger sphere of operation for ministerial influence. The island and the county will, by his removal, lose the services of an earnest and talented man.—From a Correspondent.

KEPPEL-STREET CHAPEL, LONDON.—The Rev. John Robertson, M.A., formerly of the United Presbyterian, or Scotch Secession Church, and late of Middleton Teesdale, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the church meeting in the above place of worship, to occupy the pulpit for three months, with a view to the pastorate, commences his labours there, D.V., on Lord's-day, the 6th of May.

GREAT DRIFFIELD.—On Good Friday, April 6th, the Rev. R. Morris, student of Horton College, Bradford, was ordained to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Great Driffield, Yorkshire. On Thursday evening, April 5th, the Rev. B. Evans, Scarborough, delivered a lecture on the Constitution of a Christian Church. On Friday morning, the service having been introduced by singing and prayer, the Rev. R. Johnson, Beverley, asked the usual questions, and offered the ordination-prayer. The Rev. J. Acworth, LL.D., president of Horton College, delivered the charge from 1 Tim. iv. 16, and the Rev. H. Dowson, Bradford, preached to the church. In the afternoon, the Rev. R. Harness, Burlington, introduced the service, and the Rev. W. Walters, Preston, Lancashire, preached. In the evening, there was a social tea-meeting, at the Corn Exchange, which was very numerous attended; the chair was taken by J. Wheldon, Esq., Scarborough, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Acworth, LL.D., W. Walters, J. Burton, Huddersfield, B. Evans, — Birch (Independent), R. Harness, J. R. Jenkins, and other ministers and friends. The services throughout were well attended, and deeply interesting. The young minister enters upon his labours with pleasing prospects of future usefulness.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE, PLYMOUTH.—By the much-lamented death of the Rev. George Payne, LL.D., the theological chair in this college became vacant. We are glad to learn that the Rev. Dr. Allott has consented to succeed Dr. Payne in this important office. It would have been impossible for the election to fall upon any one better fitted in every respect for the vacant chair, and we augur great and increasing prosperity to this long established institution, from the joint services of Dr. Allott and Mr. Newth, its able Classical and Mathematical Tutor. We are informed that the next session will commence in July, and any applications, by students, for admission, should be made in the meantime, to the Rev. E. Jones, of Plymouth, the Secretary of the Examining Committee.—From a Correspondent.

WHITEHAVEN.—On Thursday evening, the 19th April, the Rev. James Macfarlane, pastor of the Congregational church, Whitehaven, delivered a farewell address to the members of the church and congregation, in which he bore testimony to the kindness shown to him during the period he had laboured amongst them. At the conclusion of the service, a purse containing fifteen sovereigns, was given to Mr. Macfarlane, being the third purse of gold presented to him by the church and congregation during the four and a half years he has been their minister.

PROPOSED INCORPORATION OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—From an advertisement given elsewhere, it will be seen that the proposition to apply for a charter of incorporation for the Baptist Missionary Society, has been withdrawn.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE AND DISSENTERS.—In reference to the subject of a letter which appeared in our last number, a correspondent of the *Patriot* states that the Act for the regulation of the Customs Service requires, that parties entering shall not be under 16 nor over 40 years of age; and the only way of carrying this into effect is, by requiring such documents, on admission, as may satisfy its superior officers that the conditions of the Act are complied with. This arrangement does not offer an insuperable impediment to persons who have never been baptized; seeing that the son of a worthy Baptist minister in the port from which he writes, is now in London as a landing-waiter. We suppose, therefore, that a register of birth suffices.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PROPOSED MONUMENT TO OLIVER CROMWELL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A week or two since, an advertisement appeared in your paper, soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Oliver Cromwell. I think there are many who would gladly give assistance to such an undertaking if it seemed probable that a sum would be raised sufficient for the erection of a monument at all worthy to perpetuate the memory of a man whose character, long misunderstood and maligned, is now recognised by many as one of the simplest, and yet grandest which this country has produced. For this change in public opinion much thanks are due, amongst others, to Thomas Carlyle, who, by the power of his mind, and the magic of his pen, has greatly helped to elevate the "canting roundhead" into a devout, though somewhat fanatical Christian; the "hypocrite" into a man of direct and simple purpose; the "regicide" into a deliverer of his country from the bondage of a perjured tyrant; and the "usurper" into a most just and efficient administrator of the affairs of a mighty nation. Banished from the Royal Exchange, excluded from the society of the "headless" and "heartless" Henrys, Edwards, and Georges—where better can a monument to his name arise than at St. Ives, on his own paternal lands—lands, the cultivation of which, like Cincinnatus, he left at the call of his country? But then the monument must not be a paltry obelisk, or a shapeless pillar,—but a statue, noble and magnificent, worthy alike of his character and deeds, and of a posterity who understand the one and appreciate the other.

I hope to see some further notice of the subject in your paper; and some information more minute than that previously given, as to the kind of monument intended, and the sum necessary to carry out the intention.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
Bristol, April 22, 1849. O. C.

## PRINCE ALBERT IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

Some months since Prince Albert accepted an invitation from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, to lay the foundation-stone of a grand system of docks which they have projected at Great Grimsby, on the mouth of the Humber, as a Lincolnshire port to compete for the European traffic engrossed by Hull. The Prince left Windsor on Tuesday week, and proceeded by the North-western Railway from Watford to Lincoln, where he halted, and paid a visit to the Town-hall and Cathedral. The corporation came to him at the station, in violet coloured robes of office, and escorted him to their hall. There they presented to him an address, in the name of their ancient and once royal city. Prince Albert replied affably to their courtesies:—

You do me no more than justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to give every encouragement in my power to those excellent institutions of which you may feel justly proud; some of which provide for the wants and sickness of your poorer brethren, and others that tend, by the encouragement of art and the wider diffusion of knowledge, to enlarge the minds and elevate the condition of the British people.

The cathedral was visited under the guidance of the canons and other reverend dignitaries. The journey was resumed to the Earl of Yarborough's seat of Brocklesby-hall, where the Prince remained a guest for the night. Wednesday morning saw the Prince and the Earl out at early dawn, in spite of snow-storms and biting winds, on a round of inspection into farming improvements; and in the forenoon 600 of the tenantry assembled near the mansion, and excited the Prince's admiration under "review" as a quasi-yeoman regiment. The Corporation of Boston came in state, and presented an address, which the Prince acknowledged with a special compliment:—

The transformation of the district which formerly was called the Lincolnshire Fens from unhealthy sterility to their present high state of cultivation, is a proud testimony to the enterprise and skill of your country.

The station of Great Grimsby was reached, with a large party from Brocklesby Hall, soon after noon; and another Corporation address having been there received and suitably acknowledged, the Prince set forth to the site of the new docks.

A few years since, Great Grimsby was an obscure fishing village, equally without produce of its own or traffic in any imports. Hull had secured the commerce of the East coast, as Chester had that of the West; but the inconvenience of the Humber navigation has long been felt, and Hull, like Chester and Bristol, has not increased its commerce with anything like the rapidity of Liverpool, Southampton, and other places where railways and docks have opened new courses of inland communication, or established new ports. The extraordinary development of agricultural industry in Lincolnshire, its increased agricultural exports, and concurrent imports of bulky articles from the continent, of bones, rape-seed, and oil-cake, have demanded the formation of lines of inland communication with the manufacturing and trading centres of the West and Midland counties. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, have projected a continuation of the railway to the sea-coast at Grimsby, and the formation of sea-docks as its terminus, to supply this exigency; and their engineer, Mr. Rendell, has projected works on an adequately grand and comprehensive scale. The general plan of constructing docks is, to excavate the work at the bank or coast, and then cut a communication with the channel or open sea; but in this case the bold scheme has been carried out of enclosing by vast embankments 135 acres of the estuary of the Humber, over most of the area of which a depth

of water already flowed enough to float vessels of considerable burden. The works will embrace when complete, first, an entrance-basin, the area of which is sixteen acres, and which will be accessible to the largest vessels at all times; secondly, piers suitable for all vessels not requiring to enter the docks; thirdly, the great dock, 300 feet in length and 65 in width; fourthly, the small dock, 200 feet in length and 45 in width; fifthly, the dock with an area of 29 acres, accessible for all vessels for twenty hours out of the twenty-four; sixthly, the West wharf, 200 feet in length, with railways, &c. upon it, and comprising an area of twelve acres; seventhly, the East wharf, 2,000 feet in length and 670 in width, to be appropriated to warehouses; and lastly, a goods-station, with railways laid to every part, and embracing an area of 42 acres.

The day was inclement, but the town of Grimsby and a vast population of the East coast had resolved to make holiday and "see the Prince"; the Railway Company had strained themselves to secure a worthy inauguration; and the Government itself had so far acknowledged the national character of the undertaking, as to honour it by the presence of the Sheerness squadron of evolution, under the command of Admiral Elliott.

Prince Albert and his party, entering a long train of carriages, were drawn by a shouting host of brawny-armed "navvies," towards the site of the foundation-stone—a large block weighing eleven tons. Passing under arches of evergreens, they entered an immense enclosure stored with vast piles of stone and timber, in preparation for the works; the spectators were nineteen feet below high-water mark; but over the edge of the surrounding embankment the ships of the Royal squadron showed their rigging decked with flags. Prince Albert and his suite descended from their carriages; the officers of the company approached with the insignia of the ceremony; and, amidst the roar of a royal salute, the foundation-stone was laid. The Bishop of Lincoln briefly prayed God's blessing on the work.

In a grand pavilion hard by, a luncheon was prepared for 1,000 persons; and thither the Prince and his party repaired for refreshment and speech-making under the chairmanship of the Earl of Yarborough. Prince Albert was toasted with great enthusiasm; and reference was made to a possible visit of the Queen:—

I am quite certain (said the chairman) that if we should at any time find that her Majesty wished, prosecuting a voyage from London to Scotland, from stress of weather, to remain quiet at anchor instead of knocking about in the roads, she will find in a few years a most quiet retreat in the Grimsby Docks.

In reply, Prince Albert said:—

This work has been undertaken, like almost all great enterprises in this great country, by private enterprise, private capital, and at private risk; and it shares also in that other feature so peculiar to the enterprises of Englishmen, that, strongly attached as they are to the institutions of their country, and gratefully acknowledging the protection of the laws under which those enterprises are undertaken and prosper, they love to connect them in some manner with the authority of the Crown and the person of the Sovereign [loud cheers]. It is the persuasion of this circumstance which has impelled me to respond to your call, and come amongst you as the readiest mode of testifying to you how strongly her Majesty the Queen appreciates and reciprocates those feelings [continued cheering].

Prince Albert returned to Windsor the same evening.

**FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association was held last Wednesday evening, in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson street, Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Upon taking the chair, the chairman read the following letter from Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.:—

"DEAR SIR,—I am compelled to be back in London again on Monday, and therefore regret that I shall not be able to attend your annual meeting; but wherever I go I am at work for your cause, and I find everywhere a rapidly increasing desire for financial reform, for which we are mainly indebted to the persevering exertions of the Liverpool Association.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"RICHARD COBDEN.

"Leeds, April 12, 1849.—John Finch, Esq."

The report of the committee was then read, from which it appeared that no less than thirty-six Financial Reform Associations have already been organized in the country; viz.—London: Marylebone, Metropolitan (Upper Wellington-street), Camberwell, Westminster (Tavistock-street, Covent-garden); Lambeth, Stepney; Manchester, Oxford, Plymouth, Worcester, Great Yarmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Bath, Cirencester, Derby, Wrexham, Sheffield, Richmond (York), Hereford, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wednesbury, Denbigh, Edinburgh, Paisley, Leith, Aberdeen, Haddington, Kirkcaldy, Cupar (Fife), St. Andrews, Perth, and Lentush. Mr. Edward Brodribb proposed its adoption, congratulating the meeting upon the fact that the association had met with the criticism not only of the provincial press, but also the metropolitan press, and, last of all, of that celebrated Whig publication—the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Richard Shiel, seconded the resolution. The meeting was then addressed by other gentlemen, after which the assembly separated.

**THE HUDSON TESTIMONIAL.**—We find the following statement in the *Yorkshireman*:—"The large sums subscribed for a testimonial to his ex-railway majesty, and lodged in the Union Bank, York, have been added to his 'gains.' Without consulting the subscribers, or any one else, he ordered the money to be transferred to his own private account."

## RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.

## MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

On Thursday evening a very numerous-attended meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, for the purpose of hearing addresses in favour of the voluntary system of education. R. J. Sidebottom, Esq., in the chair. There were upwards of 2,000 people present. So says the *Daily News*, but the *Manchester Examiner* estimates the number at from 800 to 900! Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were the Revs. A. Wells, Dr. Halley, James Griffin, Dr. Nolan, J. L. Poore, A. E. Pearce, Joseph Fox, G. Hoyle, — Carnson, W. Stowell, D. E. Ford, — Lee, — Jones; Messrs. George Hadfield, James Watts, S. Morley, E. Baines, — Dilworth, John Hewitt, A. Prentice, James Wells, — Rumney, — Shuttleworth, W. Morris, and Dr. Jarrold.

In the course of his opening address, the Chairman said:—I have read the announcement calling the meeting, in accordance with which we are met this evening; and on the morning of this day, a considerable number of gentlemen, ministers and laymen, met at the Grosvenor-street Chapel vestry, for the purpose of making some preparation for the meeting of this evening. We there listened to some of the most interesting statements from the deputation, and a resolution was there moved by the Rev. Dr. Halley, and seconded by the Rev. J. L. Poore:—

That this meeting (the morning meeting), having heard the satisfactory and interesting statements made by the deputation of the Congregational Board of Education, declares its approbation of the principles and proceedings of the Board, and resolves to form an auxiliary to give effective support to those operations.

It was likewise moved by the Rev. Mr. KELLY, and seconded by E. BAINES, Esq.:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to conduct the operations of the auxiliary:—The Rev. Dr. Halley, Revs. J. Griffin, J. Gwyther, J. L. Poore, E. H. Nolan, D. E. Ford, J. Jones, J. Raven, — Fox, W. Stowell, G. Hoyle, and Messrs. Sidebottom, Dilworth, Woodward, Chesham, Roberts, Hewitt, Wood, Warburton, Cartwright, Tilworth, Carlton, Dr. Bourne, A. Prentice, Waters, Griffiths, and Isherwood; treasurer, James Watts; secretaries, Rev. E. A. Pearce, and Messrs. Wells and Rumney.

Most of you are aware that this meeting is for a simple exposition of the views held by friends of voluntary, religious, and secular education; and I have the pleasure to announce to the meeting that a course of lectures will follow it in speedy succession; and after this, abundant opportunities will be afforded, through the press, for drawing forth all the various views which may be held in reference to this important question.

The Rev. A. WELLS, of London, said he felt this subject had acquired immense interest and importance owing to the discussions and opinions at present rife in this most important city; and that the attention of the empire would be drawn to it as the place where this great question would be discussed, and he would venture to hope perhaps also settled. He should endeavour to avoid speaking so as to give offence to any who differed from him. He knew there were many who held opinions very different from his own; but he trusted they were all in quest of the truth [applause]. He wished it to be understood that he and his friends, Mr. Morley and Mr. Baines, appeared at this meeting as representatives of the Congregational Board for promoting general education with the infusion and influence of religion in schools, to be purely voluntary in resources and principle. They came much more for practical than for controversial purposes; they wanted money, they wanted work; they wanted a vigorous effort in this great undertaking. They were anxious to vindicate their voluntarism. Therefore, they were solicitous to gather from their friends in Manchester, and the Congregationalists of this wealthy and intelligent community, who approved of their views, and who were willing to contribute their money and countenance—they wanted that for a vigorous effort in every part of England. It was not a sectarian business [applause]. If there were other parties who said they would content themselves with forming the understandings of children, without endeavouring to make them Christians—as he did not wish to tax the friends of secular education to support religious education, he would never have them come to tax him for the support of their secular education [applause]. Let them all work freely [renewed applause]. England was not a land of unanimity, although abundant pains had been taken to make it one. The whole period between the reign of Henry VIII. and the passing of the Toleration Act, in 1688, had been occupied with vain attempts to make England a land of uniformity.

Mr. E. BAINES, of Leeds, was very cordially received, and proceeded to address the meeting at great length in vindication of voluntary education. Commenting on the scheme put forward by the Lancashire Public School Association, he remarked:—

I charge upon this Lancashire system of secular education, that not by the wish of those gentlemen—for, let me be distinctly understood, that I believe those gentlemen to be as well-meaning and as honourable as any persons—but I charge upon this system, that it really, and in fact, violates the scripture rights of conscience [hear, hear]. And, just allow me to say, that it is quite as possible to violate the conscience by excluding religion or forbidding a religious duty, as it is by compelling a man to perform a religious rite which he believes to be unsanctioned by scripture, and to be false [applause]. It was just as great a violation of the rights of conscience of the prophet Daniel to forbid him for thirty days from bowing down before his God, as it was a violation of the rights of the consciences of the three noble Hebrew youths, when they were compelled by the proud King of Babylon to bow down before the image of gold which he had set up [great



applause]. The compelling a man to exclude religion when he thinks it his conscientious duty to include it, is as great a violation of conscience as the other. Now I say, too, that this plan of secular education will be peculiarly hard, peculiarly unjust, upon those who hold the doctrines I hold, and which a great number of men—by far the majority of the religious bodies of this country—hold [hear]. You contemplate asking Parliament to force us to pay money for establishing schools of which we disapprove, and which schools must destroy our schools. That, at least, is their strong tendency. Why? Because you say that in your scheme—the secular plan—these schools shall be altogether free. Now, see what a fearful advantage that would give to the schools thus supported by compulsory taxation. We make a charge; and I believe the greatest authorities on this subject have thought it was of immense advantage to the people that a charge should be made for education. But you seek to establish free schools at our expense, who cannot approve of it, who cannot assent to it, and whose own schools, founded on our own principles, it is the inevitable tendency of that new system of yours to destroy [hear, hear]. I say, therefore, that there is a plain violation of right and justice, which I charge on this system.

In reference to the school accommodation of Manchester, he said:—

To-day I have had figures for that furnished me by a gentleman whom I understand to be the secretary of the church schools; from which it appears that there is accommodation in the church schools of Manchester for 27,000, and that the number of scholars actually found in them is only 9,000 [hear, hear]. Now, I publish that fact in Manchester, and I ask for a contradiction if it be not true [hear, and loud applause].

The Rev. Dr. HALLEY was then called upon by the chairman. He spoke at great length and argued against governmental interference both in education and religion. Education, he contended, ought to be carried on upon the principle of competition, and Adam Smith's doctrine, that the schoolmaster must depend upon the payment of his pupils and not upon the public for support, he held to be the true foundation of excellence in secular education. A stipendiary system would be a ruinous one; and were it tried in any one county of the fifty-two of which England was composed, it would be found that in ten years hence that county would be, morally and socially, infinitely below all the rest. He illustrated his argument by citing the condition of the educational institutions both in Great Britain and America, where the stipendiary system was tried, and quoted largely in support of the opinions he advanced from American educational reports.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY said he wished to observe that his honoured friend and himself had visited Manchester, not so much for the purpose of exciting discussion, of which we had quite enough during the last five or six years, and from which they were not at all disposed to shrink, as of explaining to the Congregationalists of this city, what they were determined to do in this matter of education, and to invite the Congregationalists of Manchester to stand fast by their integrity, and not allow themselves to be committed to this Lancashire scheme [hear, hear]. Having decided to support education only as far as it was connected with religion, he trusted the Congregationalists would not only carry out their own school organizations vigorously, in this city, but that they would unite with their friends in London in carrying on the normal schools so far as they were considered to merit support [applause].

On the motion of Mr. HADFIELD, seconded by the Rev. E. H. NOLAN, thanks were voted to the deputation and the chairman, and the proceedings closed.

In the course of the present week public meetings have been held with great success in favour of voluntary and religious education, in connexion with the Congregational Board of Education, in the towns of Halifax, Bradford, and Manchester. The Rev. Algernon Wells, one of the ablest and best members of the board, Mr. Samuel Morley, its public-spirited chairman, the Rev. James Parsons, the Rev. John Kelly, and Mr. Edwd. Baines, have constituted deputations; whilst the local interests have been represented, at Bradford by the Mayor (T. Salt, Esq.), Mr. Alderman Forbes, Mr. Alderman Garnett, the Rev. Walter Scott, the Rev. James G. Miall, and several other ministers and gentlemen; at Halifax by the Rev. James Pridie, the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., the Rev. J. M. Obery, M.A., the Rev. John Cockin, John, Frank, and Josh. Crossley, Esqrs., and several ministers of the town and neighbourhood, with some members of the corporation and other gentlemen; and at Manchester by the Rev. Dr. Halley, Rev. James Griffin, Rev. J. L. Poore, Rev. Dr. Nolan, Rev. Mr. Piers, Rev. Mr. Lee, J. Sidebottom, Esq., George Hadfield, Esq., and many other of the most active and influential Independents. At every place the audiences were large, the feeling excellent, and the pecuniary contributions will be most liberal. The meeting at Manchester, from peculiar circumstances, was the most important. It was the duty of the deputation and other speakers to discuss the merits of the Lancashire plan of Secular Education, as well as of the Government Minutes in Council, and to show the strong objections in principle and practice to both of them; and this was done amply and boldly by the speakers, and with great apparent effect on the audience. A course of six lectures is about to be delivered in Manchester on the question of Voluntary Education; in which the lecturers are expected to be, Mr. E. Baines, Mr. E. Miall, the Rev. Dr. Halley, the Rev. John Burnet, the Rev. Mr. Porter, and the Rev. Algernon Wells. The first of the course, "On the Power and Efficacy of the Voluntary Principle in Education," by Mr. Baines, is to be delivered on Wednesday next. At each of the above towns an Auxiliary to the Congregational Board of Education

has been formed, and very handsome subscriptions have been promised.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.**—Mr. John Watts, of Manchester, in a letter to a local organ, says:—"Will you allow me, through you, to intimate my acceptance of the challenge given in the Corn Exchange last evening, by Edward Baines, Esq.; and to say that I hold myself prepared to prove the inefficiency and injustice of the present voluntary system for the education of the people?"

**NORWICH.**—On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in Prince's-street Chapel, Norwich, to receive addresses from the Rev. J. Kennedy, and C. Reed, Esq., of London, who attended as a deputation from the Congregational Board of Education, to advocate its interests, and to plead for religious and voluntary education. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. J. Alexander, the Rev. A. Reed, and the Rev. Mr. Russell, of Yarmouth; and the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That this meeting regards with lively interest the principles and operations of the Congregational Board of Education, rejoicing in the firm stand made by it against the interference of Government, under the Minutes of Council, and sympathizing in its steady support of the connexion between popular education and religion; and that this meeting invites the cordial and earnest co-operation of Christians of every denomination in this association, eminently unsectarian in its objects and character; and that an auxiliary be now formed, called the Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary to the Congregational Board of Education; that a provisional committee be appointed for effecting its formation; and that a list of annual subscribers to the funds for the Normal schools and educational grants be immediately opened.

**YARMOUTH.**—A meeting in furtherance of the same cause was held at the Independent Chapel, Yarmouth, on Tuesday week, when, addresses having been delivered by the Revs. A. Reed and J. Kennedy, and C. Reed, Esq., an auxiliary association was formed.

## IRELAND.

**IRISH ELECTORAL STATISTICS.**—The *Daily News* publishes a tabular statement of the number of persons registered as electors in Ireland in January last, and of the number who will be entitled to vote within the next six months. The number of inhabitants in Ireland in 1841, was 8,177,124. The number of males was 4,019,576; the number of males aged 21 and upwards was 2,524,373. The number of electors in January, 1849, was 72,216, and in July it will be 72,010, or about one elector to every 350 adult males. Ever since the passing of the Reform Bill, the number of electors has been diminishing, and the process is still going on. If things are left to take their natural course, the electoral class may evaporate altogether from Ireland. No disrespect to the Irish members, but in fact with such a limited constituency, they can only be called Irish representatives by courtesy, as the sons of peers are called lords.

**THE LORD-LIEUTENANT**, accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon and suite, arrived late on Saturday night at Kingstown, and proceeded to the Castle without delay.

**THE CROPS.**—It is rumoured that the young potato-crop is much injured by the late severe weather, and the accounts from the country are looked for with much anxiety.—*Daily News*.

**THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD**, in order to give food to the peasantry, and thereby repress crime, is now employing on his estate 1,000 labourers in draining, ditching, hedging, and other occupations.

**THE CHOLERA** has nearly ceased at Limerick, and great joy is felt amongst the inhabitants. It is said that, since the 1st of March, there have been 4,500 deaths from cholera and dysentery at Limerick and its immediate neighbourhood.

It was stated at a late meeting of the Church Education Society, that there is an average attendance of 73,000 scholars at the schools, and more than one-third are Roman Catholics.

**THE BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE**, after repeated meetings, have at length decided in favour of the design of Mr. Thomas Hine, architect, of Nottingham. The monument is to be placed in the centre of Mansfield market-place, which is about half-way between Nottingham and Welbeck Abbey. The memorial is to be a richly ornamented Gothic structure, about fifty feet high, of the style that prevailed in the fourteenth century.

**THE COMMITTEE OF THE COVENTRY FREEHOLD SOCIETY** have effected, says the *Coventry Herald*, another purchase of land to the extent of nearly 50 acres, in the vicinity of the city. The estate, which is situated at Stoke, near the residence of T. S. Morris, Esq., has been purchased of the Coventry and Warwickshire Bank for £4,000. It is a small farm of seven fields, all adjoining each other, with a neat farm-house and outbuildings upon the property, the whole subject to an annual tithe charge of about £12. The land, which is reckoned very excellent in quality, will, it is expected, divide into 200 large allotments of the annual value of 40s. each, at a cost to each allottee of about 4½d. per square yard.

**SIGNIFICANT FACT FOR PROTECTIONIST ORATORS.**—We are informed upon the most trustworthy authority, that one of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society's Petitions to Parliament for a repeal of the Malt-tax, and for a renewal of duties upon corn, cattle, &c., sent to a populous village, a few miles north-east of Leicester, has been returned to the secretary without signatures, and written beneath it in large characters, "Better join Cobden." Comment would weaken the force of the above brief statement.—*Leicester Mercury*.

## LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

On Wednesday, a deputation of Irish Members met Lord J. Russell, by his invitation, at his official residence in Downing-street. Some time was occupied in complaints made by Mr. J. O'Connell and other hon. members of the incorrectness of a report which had appeared in the *Times* of the remarks made at a deputation of Irish members who had waited upon Lord Clarendon before Mr. Duffy's trial.

Lord J. RUSSELL then addressed the deputation, and took a brief survey of the measures that had been introduced in the present session concerning Ireland. He alluded to the great objections expressed to any further grants of money, and detailed many of the arguments against the rate-in-aid, and in favour of the imposition of an income-tax in Ireland. He then came to the reason which had induced him to invite the attendance of the hon. gentlemen present:—Notice has been given, he said, by Mr. Herbert, of a proposition, that when we propose a rate-in-aid, he will propose to leave out all the words after the words, "distressed unions in Ireland," in order to add the words, "And in consideration thereof, that an income and property-tax be assessed on incomes and property in Ireland not liable to income and property-tax under the act 11 and 12 Victoria, chap. 8." That is, that there should be a grant, and that that grant should not be charged on a peculiar income and property-tax for Ireland, but that as there is such a grant to be made, the income and property-tax should be extended to Ireland. That I conceive is the meaning. Now, if this were a general tax affecting the United Kingdom, supposing the exigencies of the public service required that there should be either a land-tax imposed, or an income-tax and property-tax, it might be fairly put before the House of Commons, they agreeing generally that the exigencies of the public service did require a tax to a certain amount, whether they would agree to the one proposition, or whether they would take the other. But in this peculiar case what I feel is, that there might be a great majority of the Irish members in favour of Mr. Herbert's proposition, that that might in fact be the sense of the representatives for Ireland, but that the other proposition being supported by the Government, being the Government proposition, those who placed their confidence in the Government voting for that proposition, there might be a majority of the House of Commons against that general sense of the Irish members. Such being the case, therefore, I wish to obtain from you some intimation as to what would be the course of the Irish members, or the majority, in respect to this proposition. I should not, however, fully explain the intentions of the Government, if I were not to say that, according to all the information which we have collected, both in the past and present years, with respect to an income and property-tax upon the same classes and to the same amount as in England, if we were to make that proposition we should feel it necessary to accompany it with other propositions with respect to taxation in Ireland. When I so speak, I may at once declare that I do not conceive that there would be an objection in point of justice to the extension of the assessed-taxes to Ireland, but I do think there would be an insuperable objection in point of wisdom and expediency. I think the reasons for which Lord Ripon thought it necessary to repeal the assessed-taxes in Ireland were reasons which were very powerful at that time, but I think they are far more powerful at the present time. Therefore the proposition I should make would not be an extension to Ireland of the assessed taxes, but we should, if we proposed to assent to Mr. Herbert's proposition for the extension of the income and property tax to Ireland, hold ourselves at liberty to propose an extension to Ireland of other taxes which are now paid in Great Britain, and which are not paid in Ireland now, to a certain amount. The whole amount would not be more than we now expect to raise by the rate-in-aid. I hope, by eleven o'clock to-morrow, I may be informed of what the course is which the Irish members would generally take with respect to Mr. Herbert's motion. I shall now retire from this room; but it may occur to you, that there may be some questions which you would like to ask me, or some further explanation which you wish to have, and, therefore, I shall be in the room next to this, and if you will send me a message that you wish to see me any further, I shall be ready to attend you.

An Hon. MEMBER: Then is an answer at once to be given to your lordship?

Lord J. RUSSELL: I think it better that I should retire. (The noble lord, accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir G. Grey, who had been present during the interview, then left the room. Some of the members, it appeared, were prepared to give an immediate answer, whilst others were in favour of a postponement, and no decision was arrived at before the hon. members quitted Downing-street. There were 51 members present.)

On Thursday, the Irish members had a meeting, and agreed to the following resolution:—"That, as a body, we are not prepared to pledge ourselves to the adoption of any particular tax upon Ireland. We are not unwilling to discuss any proposal for this purpose, upon its own merits, in the House of Commons; but without hearing the arguments which might be adduced upon the question, and ascertaining the capability of Ireland to bear increased taxation, we could not be in a position to answer for our constituencies; and must, therefore, abstain from offering any opinion to the Government as to the course which it may think proper to adopt.—(Signed,) LYCIVUS O'BRIEN, Chairman."



**COGGERHALL, ESSEX.**—Mr. Henry Vincent has again visited this town, and delivered six lectures on the Men, Principles, and Times, of the Commonwealth of England. His reception has been most enthusiastic. The glowing and animated delineations of the characters of the bright and glorious spirits who lived at that period of our country's history, elicited from the audience the most rapturous applause, and we anticipate much good from these lectures. The attendance, all through, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the meetings, and the last week the room was densely crowded.

**SOUTH SEA FISHERY.**—A public dinner was given to Mr. Charles Enderby, on Wednesday last, on the eve of his starting for the South Seas, in prosecution of his scheme of renewing on a great scale the South Sea Whale-fishery, which has for some years past been almost abandoned to American enterprise. Admiral Dundas presided. Lord Colchester, Sir William Clay, and several other members of Parliament, were present.

**DESERPTION OF BRITISH SEAMEN.**—We have it from very good authority, that no less than 14,000 British seamen have deserted the merchant service during the past year, 8,000 of whom have left their vessels on the American coasts.—*United Service Gazette.*

**FATAL LEAP.**—A shoemaker of Crynant, suffering pecuniary losses, has committed suicide by leaping from Pontrhydyfen aqueduct bridge, at Cwmafon, into a valley seventy feet below.

**SCHOOLS AND CHAPELS FOR IRELAND.**—The Rev. J. D. Smith, of Dublin, one of the secretaries of the Irish Evangelical Society, is at present visiting the principal towns in the kingdom, for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the erection of schools and chapels in the most ignorant and spiritually destitute provinces of Ireland. Last week he visited Liverpool and Manchester, where handsome sums were raised; and on Monday evening he attended a public meeting, held in East Parade (Independent) chapel, Leeds. The meeting was numerously attended, and the statements of the rev. gentleman made a deep impression upon the minds of all present. He said: "If Sir Robert Peel were in earnest, and went on with such a measure as he had propounded, Lord John Russell would soon be sent to the right about, unless, indeed, he brought in a better one. Let them do with these encumbered estates what in this country they would do with an encumbered mill or other property—sell them off. One noble lord in Ireland possessed property worth fifty thousand pounds; he had to pay forty thousand pounds for incumbrance upon it, and the rates swallowed up all the rest, so that he was left without a penny. But this lord, who was so poor, could not sell his estates and get rid of all his terrible troubles. The law of entail and primogeniture interfered; but let them smash it, and the poor lord and the waste land would be delivered at once. Let this be done, and the 4,000,000 of virgin acres would be covered with many a golden harvest. The shaft would go down into the earth; mines of precious ore would be worked. Mr. Smith referred to Mr. Ellis, of Bradford, and said if any of them had forty or fifty thousand pounds to spare, they could not lay it out better than in Ireland. Mr. Ellis, of Bradford, had recently purchased a noble estate there, consisting of nine hundred acres; he had it for 999 years, for not more than £80 a year [hear, hear]. In Manchester he had received £250; in Liverpool, which gave £200 a little while ago, he obtained £80; in Huddersfield—and they did it cheerfully—he got £62, and in Leeds to-day he made up a sum of £60. He should be thankful to have this £60 increased, and a list would be open for subscribers, who, after the collection, could enter their names." The collection, with subscriptions and donations, makes the total sum raised in Leeds £106 4s. Mr. Smith has collected nearly £1,000.

**BAPTIST VILLAGE MISSION.**—The fourth annual meeting of the Baptist Village Mission was held on Good Friday, in the preaching-room, Armley, when upwards of 130 subscribers and friends took tea together. The meeting was presided over by Mr. William Gatenby, of Skipton. The report, which was of the most cheering nature, showed that during the past year, two missionaries had been employed—that upwards of 3,400 household visits had been made—500 meetings held for preaching and religious instruction—27 persons baptized on a profession of faith, at the Kirkstall, Armley, and Woodhouse Carr stations, and that a church had been formed at Armley. It was also reported that 5,000 tracts had been distributed—1,700 cheap religious magazines sold; 200 children taught in the Sabbath-schools, 60 of whom had been instructed during the week evenings in writing and arithmetic—that tours had been made to Pontefract, Skipton, Castleford, &c.—that through the missionaries' visits to Skipton, a most important and hopeful door for preaching the gospel of the kingdom had been opened, and that Skipton had been made a permanent station—that for the various missionary operations £150 had been received, and that a growing interest was manifested in the operations of the society. It was also stated that a Mission Chapel, with school, is about to be erected immediately at Kirkstall, towards which £130 had been promised.

**THE REV. THOMAS SPENCER AND THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.**—We understand that Mr. Spencer, of Bath, is among the gentlemen who have accepted the invitation of the committee of the Anti-state-church Association to take part in the proceedings of the public meeting next week. Those who have read Mr. Spencer's recently published letter to Mr. Noel, in which he proposes the

formation of a Church Reformation Society, one of the objects of which shall be the separation of the Church from the State, will be anxious to hear from that gentleman a further exposition of his views, and of the mode by which he proposes to carry them out. His appearance at the meeting in question will doubtless afford to the public the desired opportunity, while it will greatly add to the interest of the meeting itself.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 25, Two o'clock.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.**—Considerable excitement has been created in Paris by the announcement that the French Government having been informed by their Minister at Turin that Marshal Radetzky had refused to abate in the slightest degree the harsh terms imposed on the King of Sardinia in the conditions of peace, and being further dissatisfied at the explanations offered by the Austrian Minister in Paris, have considered it expedient to order Marshal Bugeaud to concentrate the forces under his command, and to march towards the frontiers of Piedmont.—A telegraphic despatch received by the French Government on Monday evening, announces that the entire expeditionary fleet sailed from the Islands of the Hyeres, at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, with a smooth sea and light winds.

**ENTRY OF THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN TROOPS INTO JUTLAND.**—A letter from Schleswig, dated the 21st inst., says:—"I have only time to inform you that the first detachment of Schleswig-Holstein troops crossed the frontier of Jutland yesterday. Tomorrow I will be able to send you the particulars of this movement, so important for our cause, and perhaps for the peace of Europe."—*Daily News.*

**ITALY.**—A letter from Rome, dated April 14, states, "There is no symptom of despondency visible here. Strong in the common sense of their cause, the Romans see no reason to give up as lost the establishment of a secular government for the management of their temporal concerns, and there is not the slightest manifestation of a reaction in favour of clerical rule.—The reactionary movement was gaining ground in Tuscany. Several towns had followed the example of Florence and proclaimed Leopold. Leghorn alone appeared averse to a restoration.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* states that the blockade of Venice has been officially announced for the 19th, and that the siege of Malghera is to commence on the 20th. 20,000 men had been ordered for this service.

**SICILY.**—A letter from Palermo of the 12th inst., published in the *Semaphore de Marseille*, states that Catania has been again captured by the Neapolitans, and that Mieralowski and the French volunteers under his command had retreated towards Palermo in a state of complete disorganization.

**FRANCE AND MOROCCO.**—Advices from Tangier confirm the intelligence brought by the Indus, that the French Consul General in Morocco, having failed to obtain reparation from the Moorish Government for the insults he had received, had terminated diplomatic relations with the Emperor's Government, and had hauled down his flag.

**PRUSSIA.**—By advices from Berlin we learn that an important debate took place in the Second Chamber, on the 21st inst., on the German question. The most important part of the discussion was the speech, or rather declaration, of Count Brandenburg, which he read from a MS. :—

In order to relieve the general state of anxiety, he said, he had to declare that the Government felt persuaded it had not departed from the course indicated by the note of the 23rd of January, and that of the 3rd of April. Next, that the Cabinet had always felt the most sincere wish to unite the states of Germany into a Federation; to its regret, such an union had encountered invincible obstacles, which the Government itself had felt as a disappointment of its former hopes; it would still, however, persist in its efforts to obtain the end desired. That the German Constitution required the acceptance and assent of the several Governments to give it validity had often been stated; and this was acknowledged even in the report of the Commission. His Majesty's Government, in its note Jan. 23, had begun the attempt to procure the modifications it considered necessary in concord with the rest of the German States, and to bring them under the notice of the National Assembly; it had entertained the hope by this means to procure a change in those objections which it thought necessary should be removed, but, unhappily (continued the Minister, laying especial emphasis on the words), these hopes had not been fulfilled! The representations had been totally and wholly disregarded; the Constitution during the second reading sustained alterations which could not but be considered highly prejudicial. These modifications were so important that the Cabinet was unable to advise the unconditional acceptance of the Constitution itself. It had felt compelled to couple the acceptance with certain conditions, which its Plenipotentiaries in Frankfurt were instructed to state.

Count Brandenburg here ceased to read, and added, "I recognise the force of public opinion; but we dare not recklessly commit the ship to the winds and currents, or it will never reach a secure haven!" He repeated the word "never" (*niemals*) three times, and was evidently much excited.

Five amendments to the resolution of the committee, and those of Rodbertus, were moved—one for proceeding to the order of the day—but they were all rejected. The first two paragraphs of M. Rodbertus's resolution were also negatived; the third is as follows :—

The Chamber declares, that it recognizes the constitution, as agreed to by the National Assembly in its second reading, as legal and valid, and is of opinion, that any alteration of it can only be made in the manner pointed out by the constitution itself.

This paragraph was carried by 179 votes against 169. The concluding words of Brandenburg must be interpreted (says the *Daily News* correspondent) as an expressed intention of the Ministry to continue in office. They will therefore be obliged to dissolve or prorogue the Chambers. In that case, we may look

shortly for barricades. There is one solution of this question which seems to me highly probable, and much nearer perhaps than any one imagines—I mean the abdication of the King.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night the bill for repealing the Navigation-laws was brought up and read a first time. It was also arranged that the debate on the second reading should take place on Monday se'nnight.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then rose to move that the thanks of the House should be presented to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their services in the late action. Lord STANLEY seconded the motion. The Duke of WELLINGTON addressed the House with great energy and earnestness in support of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE moved a similar vote of thanks, which was seconded by the Marquis of GRANBY; and, after some discussion, was agreed to.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

Mr. M. GIBSON then called the attention of the House to the state of our relations with the empire of Brazil, and moved for the repeal of the Brazilian Act (8th and 9th Vict. c. 122). He said an uneasiness was felt at Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, at the delay of a commercial treaty with the Brazils, and thought the time was come for something like a Parliamentary mediation, to bring about an amicable settlement. The Brazilian Government, he observed, had shown an honest desire to put down the slave-trade, but they protested against the proceedings of this country in endeavouring to suppress the trade contrary to the principles of international law, whereby we had violated the rights of an independent country; and, if this was so, Brazil had a good ground of protest and complaint.

Mr. URQUHART seconded the motion, and enlarged upon the same and similar topics.

Sir F. THESIGER trusted that the House would give no encouragement to the motion, being satisfied, that if it adopted the course recommended, it would not only destroy all the means of giving efficacy to the most important of the stipulations with Brazil in 1826, but would also exhibit a weakness and vacillation on the part of the Legislature which would not tend to enhance its character in the estimation of foreign nations.

Mr. BRIGHT said the primary question was, whether we had power to assume an authority over Brazilian subjects which the Brazilian Government could not exercise. He supported the motion.

Mr. ANSTAY did the same, arguing the question principally as one of legal construction, following this argument up, however, by a condemnation of the proceedings of Lord Palmerston and Lord Howden towards Brazil.

Sir E. BUXTON regretted that this motion should have been brought forward, as a committee was now sitting on the subject of the slave-trade, whose labours would very shortly be closed.

Mr. HUMS condemned the cost of the experiment of putting down the slave-trade, equalling, as it did in amount, the whole of the window-tax.

Sir R. PEEL energetically opposed the motion. Let them (said the right hon. baronet) repeal the bill as suggested by hon. gentlemen, and he believed by doing so they would substantially proclaim to the world that all their efforts to prevent the slave-trade and to mitigate its horrors were at an end; and, having done that, his advice to them would be, to determine how they could encourage it.

Mr. W. P. WOOD referred to the peculiar circumstances under which the act in question had passed, and thought it might be reconsidered. At the same time, he did not apprehend that any member of that House could believe that England would ever retrace the steps which she had taken in the great cause of humanity, and certainly if he thought such could be the possible consequence of supporting the present motion he should say nothing in its favour.

Lord PALMERSTON entered into the general question, and expressed his hope that the majority of the House would adhere to those principles to which the honour of the country was pledged.

After speeches from Mr. COBDEN and Colonel THOMPSON, and some observations from Mr. BAXTER and Mr. M. GIBSON in reply, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 103—the numbers 34 to 137.

Mr. WYLD moved for leave to bring in a bill on the subject of fire inquests, but an objection being raised by the Attorney-General, on the ground that to make such inquests general over the whole country would make rather an important addition to the county-rates, the motion was negatived without a division, and, after the report of ways and means had been received, the House adjourned.

The following notices of motion were postponed until the days mentioned: Mr. Cobden's, on the subject of arbitration treaties for the settlement of international disputes, until Tuesday, the 1st of May; Mr. Hume's, for Parliamentary reform; Mr. H. Berkeley's, for vote by ballot, until Thursday, the 10th of May; and Mr. B. Osborne's, relative to the Irish church, until May the 28th.

## CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, April 26.

The supply of Grain fresh in this week is very trifling, but the trade is, on the whole, quiet, and prices have a downward tendency.

Arrivals this week :—Wheat—English, 980 qrs.; Foreign, 1,100 qrs. Oats—English, 1,170 qrs.; Irish, 600 qrs.; Foreign, 1,900 qrs. Flour, 999 sacks.



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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1849.

### SUMMARY.

IRELAND has, according to custom, been the main topic of Parliamentary talk. The appointed interview between the Premier and the Irish members took place on Wednesday last, and terminated, as might have been expected, in the refusal of these gentlemen to decide in what way their constituents should be taxed in order to support the pauperism of the country. Ministers, therefore, took nothing by this extra-constitutional proceeding, except a severe lashing from their ever-watchful opponent, Mr. Disraeli. In spite, however, of the opposition of Irish and Protectionist members, the Rate-in-aid Bill was adopted by the House by a majority of 95, while Mr. Sadler's alternative of an income-tax received the support of 146 members, the bulk of the Irish representatives walking out of the House without voting. Meanwhile, Lord John Russell has taken another £100,000 on account, which the House have the comfort of knowing will be proposed as a substantive grant, if the measure is rejected. Will the House of Lords support their committee in condemning the rate-in aid?

The bill for the modification of the Navigation-laws has, at length, after a difficult and tedious passage, in which it has been so maltreated and patched about, that it can scarcely be recognised, passed through the Commons. After an interesting and animated debate, the third reading was carried on Monday night, by a majority of 61—a small advance upon the majority which voted for the second reading. The intrinsic merits of the bill itself are so small, as scarcely to provoke comment. In regard to our mercantile transactions with Europe, the cases in which the Navigation-laws are already suspended form the rule rather than the exception. This measure simply gives our practice the sanction of a uniform law. But with our colonies it is different. By the Navigation-laws, we monopolize advantages from which they are excluded, and which even many foreign states are permitted to share. Our colonies naturally complain of this palpable injustice. We have deprived them of the advantages, or seeming advantages, which the restrictive system secured them; and by refusing to amend the Navigation-laws, stop short in our free-trade policy at the very point where they would be compensated for the loss of protection. The anomaly is too palpable to be long maintained. Questions of policy, however, rather than the specific merits of the measure, will decide its fate. This view of the subject was ably enforced by Sir James Graham in his telling address on Monday night. He exposed the devices of the Protectionists, who chose this bill as convenient ground for fighting over again, under false colours, the old battle. The warfare is now removed to the Upper House, or, as the *Daily News* happily calls it, "the House of Proxies." There, the adoption or rejection of the measure is a mere question of prudence, and we can easily imagine that Sir James Graham's solemn warning—"unless the St. Lawrence is opened, the loss of Canada is inevitable"—will, for this occasion, tell more powerfully upon our hereditary legislators, than even the impetuous eloquence of Lord Stanley. It is understood that the military duke will not run the risk of rejecting the measure. But this determination does not seem to have daunted the Protectionists. They, as well as the supporters of the bill, are engaged in a vigorous canvass for proxies; and it requires no great stretch of fancy to imagine, that a measure upon which depend most important questions of state-policy, may be carried or rejected by the vote of some young, dissipated lordling, who may be destroying his morals and squandering his estate amidst the gaieties and frivolities of Paris or of Naples. This is one of unnumbered (if incidental) advantages of our glorious constitution!

The Oaths Bill was read a third time in the

House of Commons on Wednesday, but has not yet passed, in consequence of the opposition of Mr. Goulburn, the member for Cambridge University, who would seem to have seized upon this occasion to show his constituents the sincerity of his repentance of one or two recent votes of a liberal tendency. The motion that the bill be passed comes on this day, and will probably be carried, in spite of Mr. Goulburn's bigotry. Our opinion of the measure, and of the vexatious provisions which mar its value, has already been expressed, and need not be repeated here. We shall watch with some interest its progress through the House of Lords, under Lord Denman's auspices.

We are almost tired of recording the fact, that the House of Lords have been engaged in doing next to nothing during the week. Were it not for the antics of Lord Brougham, their existence as a legislative body would be almost forgotten. There they repose, in their gilded chamber, in which, aptly enough, the human voice is nearly inaudible, forgetful and forgotten, until the rejection of some measure of a liberal and popular tendency, which has passed the House of Commons, painfully reminds the public of their formidable though concealed power.

Out of doors events are not of a striking character. The season is one rather of religious than political excitement. The anniversaries of religious and benevolent societies have already been commenced—the Baptist denomination, as usual, taking the lead. A report of one of their meetings will be found in another column, and we have no doubt our readers will observe with satisfaction that a great cause of disagreement and controversy in the denomination has been removed by the abandonment of the proposed charter of incorporation for the Missionary Society. During the past week the claims of the Congregational Board of Education have been prominently before the public in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and have met with a hearty and practical response. Indeed, we are at a loss to conceive the reason why the advocates of voluntary education generally have been so unaccountably apathetic during the past year. Are they discouraged? Have they lost confidence in the great principle to which they have attached themselves? Their conduct has at least subjected them to this reproach, which we hope they are at length about to wipe away. Whilst they have been comparatively inactive, the Minutes of Council have been doing their work so effectively as an instrument in the hands of the State-church, that the *Westminster Review*, one of the most strenuous advocates of national education, is beginning to sound the alarm, and declares that it gives up all hope of any national good springing out of the present system—a system "that seeks to render a slavish conformity the standard of all intellectual employment." We shall probably return to this in a future number.

From France we learn that the expedition to the Roman States has sailed from Marseilles, but it seems not unlikely that the arrival of the French troops in Rome will be preceded by the Austrians. The Pope, we are told, declines to be shackled with any engagements as the price of restoration. Will his French allies permit this?

In Piedmont the differences with Austria do not appear so easy of adjustment as at first sight appeared. Marshal Radetzky makes the exorbitant demand of £8,000,000 for the expenses of the war, which Piedmont is utterly unable to pay, and threatens, encouraged by the near neighbourhood of a sympathising French army, to resist.

Count Stadion's grand centralising scheme for uniting the various nations composing the Austrian monarchy, is gradually vanishing into an impracticable theory, under the combined opposition of Slavonic races, and the signal successes of the Hungarians.

Under these circumstances, the project of a united German empire makes decided progress, and it is not a little remarkable that many of the Austrian deputies to the Frankfort Assembly have disowned the authority of their former sovereign. Nearly all the smaller states having given in their adhesion to the new constitution, all eyes were turned to Prussia. For once Frederick William has pursued a bold and manly course. He has declared, through his Ministers, that he is willing to accept of the Imperial Crown, provided certain modifications are made in the new constitution. Once more, therefore, the scene changes, and Frankfort is the quarter to which we may now look for a final solution of this great question.

### A GLANCE AT A RUMOURED CONTINGENCY.

THERE is disquietude in the circles of political clubbism. Rumour is busy whispering to every coterie of party, that a most unwelcome event is possible, and that it daily assumes more and more the colour and shape of a likelihood. Certain daily journals put forth speculations in the guise of authentic information, and the public is beginning to apprehend that a general election is within the range of what may happen. Members of Parliament whose seats are doubtful are con-

sulting, *sub rosa*, with their leading friends. Candidates intending in the next electioneering campaign to take the field, cast inquiring glances about them. Agents are looking up, as if they sniff business in the wind. The different "interests," are anxiously engaged in computing their chances, and in selecting their war-cries. The conductors of popular movements deem it prudent to take stock, and see how they stand. Lord Stanley, it is said, seriously intends to oust the Whigs. He has a list of the majority of Peers in his pocket, by whose assistance he is resolved to uprear once again the torn and dust-stained flag of Protection. He is to take his stand upon the Navigation-laws, and deal out to the Ministry a death-blow. All the monopolists of all orders, "merchants, ship-owners, and farmers"—for which last word, read landlords—are to "wage war against the desolating principles of Mr. Cobden"—and an appeal is to be made to the country.

We confess, we have no very implicit faith in the rumour which excites such a stir. Not that we have any doubt of Lord Stanley's hardihood—for the recklessness of an exploit is perhaps with him its chief recommendation. The political Rupert would rejoice to have a brilliant dash at the free-trade legions, if only for the excitement of the *mêlée*. But we fancy that the prevailing rumour might be traced home to an intention to frighten hesitating Whigs into some compromise of their policy. And even if Lord Stanley be in earnest, we are far from confident that Lord John Russell will accept a second defeat in the House of Lords as a sufficient reason for resignation. He identifies the happiness and glory of his country too closely with the ascendancy of the House of Bedford, to quit office on any other condition than that of constitutional necessity. If personally inclined to vacate his post, he is yet surrounded by colleagues who are not quick to discern a reason for their retirement from the beloved and profitable precincts of Downing-street. And, doubtless, not a few of the Parliamentary supporters of the Whig Government, desirous, at any sacrifice, of staving off a return to their constituents, will labour hard to fill the Premier with the idea, that with so considerable a majority of the Commons in favour of his policy, it would be unpatriotic to give up the reins to an avowed Protectionist. We are not so certain, therefore, that the success of Lord Stanley in the House of Peers will be followed by a retreat of the Whigs from the heights of office. It may be so—but if it be so, it will not be in strict keeping with the previous history of the clique.

Still, there is about the contingency a sufficiency of the probable to render calm deliberation on it a wise precaution. It cannot be amiss, as things stand, to suppose an early dissolution, and to ask ourselves, "Where are we?" What course, in the event of such a possibility being realized, are the honest and earnest friends of the popular cause to pursue? What standard should they raise? What principles should they push into the contest? What should be the purport of the cry which is to rally them? Are they to contend, once again, upon the exclusive and narrow ground of a free commercial policy? Are they to recognise Cobden's financial reform and peace projects? Are they to stand by Mr. Hume, and the extension of the suffrage? Is the State-Church question to be mooted? We put these queries, not as doubting ourselves what ought to be done, but as questions which it behoves the friends of the people to settle beforehand. There is to be a triple alliance against national progress—ought there not to be a still broader alliance in its favour? Cannot the basis of a united people's party be laid, that the ensuing battle may be one of broad, distinct, harmonious, and popular principles? The issue of the next general election will mainly depend upon the practical answer given to these inquiries.

We imagine that in no popular constituency, able to assert the cause of the people against the influence of the aristocracy, will there be any danger of finding a response to the kind and the extent of reform specially represented by Mr. Cobden—free-trade, economy, and peace. The few observations we made upon these topics last week, will suffice to show that we are by no means inclined to underrate their importance. But we should deeply regret that a general election should turn upon them exclusively. The questions of the suffrage and the Church must not be suffered to remain in abeyance. We are not sure, indeed, that they should constitute in every place a test of candidness—but we deprecate, as both unfaithful and impolitic, the timidity which would seek to expunge them from the objects to be sought in the next national electoral conflict. We cannot yet gain for them, save here and there, the assent of a majority—but there are several constituencies able and willing to do them justice, and to vindicate them at the poll—and it would be a gross dereliction of duty to fail of presenting them to such electoral bodies, in all their breadth and impressiveness. To ascertain those popular boroughs in which representatives of manhood suffrage and Anti-state-church principles may be carried—to suit them with able and trustworthy candidates—and to concentrate their entire strength



upon these contests, should be, we think, a leading feature in the policy of earnest reformers, should a general election come upon them immediately.

For, be it borne in mind, the House of Commons is not swayed exclusively by numerical majorities. Union, earnestness, and truth tell there as elsewhere—sometimes indirectly, for the most part slowly, but always with power. Give us a band of but a dozen men, of high character, of single purpose, of average ability, of untiring energy—true to their principles, and true to each other—so absorbed in their great object as to be lost to all the promptings of a petty jealousy—disposed to take counsel together, and prepared to stand by each other, through evil and good report—and we should trust more to the issue of their efforts, than to the loose and desultory movements of a hundred half-hearted professors. Before such a compact company of full-souled men, the conventionalities and shams of the Lower House would fall one after another with surprising rapidity. The force of their will would soon bear along with it a vast mass of indecision—and even if shown to be weak in the division list, it would be potent in giving the fitting turn to discussion, and in ranging against each other, antagonistic systems and principles, instead of opposing parties. To secure for the next House such a nucleus of integrity, patriotism, and religion, seems to us to be the primary duty of the real friends of the people. All the rest will follow in due time. And to any subsequent appeal to the country, the response will probably be such as will dictate the policy both of the Legislature and the Government. We have seen the issue of this course of action in regard to free-trade—why should we not adopt it in relation to the civil rights of the people, and the enfranchisement of Christianity?

#### SCENES AT THE GALLOWES.

THE lovers of the horrible—the men and women who revel in the contemplation of what most shocks the sensitive and humane—have just been treated to a rare repast. Two executions, following so quickly on each other's heels, that the human butcher whose dignified office it is to "vindicate the majesty of the law," had barely time to transport himself from one scene of death to the other, and each marked by incidents more than usually revolting, are events which, thanks to the growing humanity of the age, if not novel, are at least of no common occurrence. The hangman has been reading society, not one, but two more of his "impressive" lessons; and that, too, if the supporters of capital punishments are to be believed, under circumstances calculated to give unwonted effect to his teachings. In these instances, both man and woman were undeniably guilty; they committed murder in cold blood, and could urge, in the one case, but little, and, in the other, nothing, in extenuation. What have the abolitionists of death punishment to say here?

Say! Why they need do nothing more than bid every man whose heart has not been already hardened by witnessing similar scenes, to read the narratives, with all their sickening particularity of detail, of the executions of Friday and Saturday last. Take the case of Rush, who has now for weeks past been the subject of such engrossing interest. Witness the crowds of morbid sight-seers pouring into Norwich, not only from the villages around, but even by "cheap trains" from distant towns—the gallows, with a horrid incongruity, planted in the midst of the city market—the ominous black flag waving over "London thieves" and brutal drovers, whose "horrible jests" mingled with "the cracking of their whips"—the tolling of the bell from the neighbouring steeple, heard simultaneously with the doggerel rhymes of bawling ballad-mongers—the expectant spectators "perfectly frantic" in the discussion of the conduct of the criminal, and in their anxiety to witness his death—and then, the clumsy "over-acting" of the man himself, immovable and impenitent to the last—the reading of the burial-service over his yet living body, and the benediction pronounced at the closing scene—let the stoutest advocate of the gibbet place the whole before his mind, and then say whether he can unhesitatingly assure us, that it is no more than a dread necessity, and that its obvious tendency is to check the commission of the crime which has occasioned it?

But the execution of the girl, Sarah Harriet Thomas, at Bristol, while attended by circumstances common to all such exhibitions, was marked by features of a more frightful and repulsive character. There were the thousands of spectators, some of them so eager to prolong the entertainment which justice had afforded to them, that

"The 'revel'—for it was little else—commenced on the night before, when hundreds of profligate boys and girls crowded the road in front of the gallows to witness the erection of the gallows, and, as the engine of death was being placed in its position, nothing was to be heard but profane cursing and swearing, ribald jests, and disgusting obscenity."

The prisoner had confessed her guilt, but despite exhortation and prayer, and the use of

all the means by which gaol authorities "prepare" men to die a violent death: she could employ part of even the last night of her life in "scribbling fantastic figures, and printing, in a somewhat large hand, the capital letters of the alphabet." We will not dwell upon the dreadful scene itself, and the instinctive, but desperate efforts of the miserable victim of the law to escape the doom which awaited her. Dragged from her cell by the united strength of six or seven men, and fastened to the gallows by the hangman, unmindful of the heart-piercing screams with which her last breath was spent, she was dismissed into eternity with the profane injunction to repeat, as a signal-cry, the exclamation, "Lord, have mercy upon me!" And yet we are told, that "at the moment when the fatal machine fell, and the unhappy criminal was struggling with death, there were many among the crowd who amused themselves by pelting the spectators with turf or mud." Nay, it is even added, that the girl's mother and sisters were among the throng, the witnesses of her sufferings and her shame!

Again, we ask for a justification of these outrages upon all decency and right feeling. Their tendency to render the heart more callous—to stifle all the finer feelings of our nature—and to furnish incitements to criminality in those already criminally-disposed—is palpable to all. By what considerations are we to be reconciled to their occurrence? Does experience justify the belief that human life will be held more sacred? or have the 3,500 women of Bristol, who invoked the royal clemency in vain, any guarantee that that which has been the occasion of such bitter disappointment to them, will avail to shield others from greater misery? Has society, in these instances, as in others, really done more than exact "blood for blood," in a spirit which, however it may be shaped by casuistry, is still revenge? and will not the same rope which hung Sarah Thomas on Friday, and James Rush on the day following, encircle the necks of others, to whom even the hangman's lessons have been taught in vain?

MR. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—On Tuesday week, at a meeting of the Lambeth Electoral Association at the Horns, Kennington, Mr. F. Doulton moved, and Mr. Liggins seconded the following resolution:—

That the reasons assigned by the Right Hon. C.T.D'Eyncourt, in his letter of the 19th March, for the absence of his name from the division list, upon the important question of financial reform brought forward by Mr. Cobden on the 26th of February, are deemed by this meeting most unsatisfactory.

This was met by an amendment, moved by the Rev. S. Green, and seconded by Mr. F. Hardy:—

That this meeting is firmly convinced of the absolute necessity of a sweeping and unflinching reduction in the public expenditure; and we therefore deeply regret the absence of the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, member of Parliament, for the borough, from the division on Mr. Cobden's motion; but, at the same time, recollecting his undeviating and disinterested support—(oh, oh!)—of the principles of civil and religious liberty throughout a long political life, and his vote in favour of Mr. Hume's motion on the 8th of March last, the same in principle as that of Mr. Cobden, and feeling him to be entitled to the exercise of the free and independent judgment which should be allowed to every member of Parliament, for the good of the country at large, we regard him as not having forfeited the confidence of his constituents; but, nevertheless, we earnestly and respectfully press upon him to sustain by his votes—"Do say, humbly!" laughter—the largest measures of retrenchment that are consistent with the maintenance of the national credit [hear, hear].

The amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried by a very large majority; as was a resolution declaring that Mr. D'Eyncourt had forfeited his claim to the support of the electors of Lambeth.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION held its annual general meeting on Tuesday week, at the rooms of the Statistical Society, in St. James's-square; the Honourable F. Byng in the chair. The financial report showed, that £1,556 had been received, and £1,509 expended. Mr. Grainger regretted that the progress of sanitary measures in the metropolis was at a stand-still, for want of powers to carry them out:—

When the attention of the Board of Health has been directed to the existence of nuisances, their power, in most cases, extended only to compelling the removal of the nuisances from day to day; but they had not the means of striking at the root of the evil, by entirely abolishing, or causing the complete discontinuance of, the causes themselves. A large portion of Fleet Ditch, which ran through the district, was open, and a variety of manufacturing processes of an unhealthy tendency had been attracted there in consequence; a number of slaughter-houses were erected immediately adjoining the ditch, and holes were cut in the wall for the purpose of allowing the filth to run into it: and yet within a few feet of this green-ditch, from which the most nauseous and noxious exhalations were constantly thrown off, was a local school for infant children. It is also indispensable, that there should be legislative control over the common lodging-houses of the metropolis, whose filth and overcrowding he showed to be extremely injurious to the health of the neighbourhood in which they are situated.

Mr. Liddle called for increased support to an association which had done so much good. The public thought that the appointment of a Sanatory Commission had rendered that association unnecessary, and thence arose the apathy which existed. Much, too, had been anticipated from the working of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers; but, in his opinion, they had not succeeded so well as their predecessors.

#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

##### BENEFITS FROM UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

(From the Daily News.)

The French have torn a leaf out of Mr. Cobden's book. Their navy estimates, which include all colonial expenditure, were reduced by Ministers themselves from six millions to five. This reduction has not, however, contented the committee of the Assembly, which recommends a further economy of nearly two millions. Three millions and three quarters sterling ought to suffice, according to the committee. And it points out how this is to be saved—not merely by the paying off of seamen and the cashiering of clerks; the committee would reduce one admiral (the grade is rare in France) three general officers of marines, ninety captains, 150 lieutenants, 4,000 sailors, 5,000 marines, 1,500 artillerymen of the marine. The economists of the French Assembly insist on bringing the French navy back to the force and the expense considered sufficient for the year 1840, before the armaments occasioned by the Syrian dispute. Since then the corps of officers has been augmented one-third or two-thirds, and all other expenses in proportion. Whilst Mr. Cobden takes 1835 as the normal year for the naval force and expenditure of Great Britain, the committee of the French Assembly take 1840. And the year fixed on is remarkable; it is that in which the naval rivalry of France and England began. In going back to its budget, prepared before that rivalry broke forth, the committee express their opinion that all causes for such rivalry have ceased, and that it is time to bring back the French navy to that proportion considered sufficient for a state of peace.

Such recommendations of the committee of the National Assembly, however objected to by Ministers, and combated by M. Charles Dupin, on behalf of the Department of the Marine, coupled with the large reduction in the budget of the army proposed by General Lamoricière, ought to have their influence in the consideration of our own military and naval estimates. The French enter frankly upon the policy of disarmament, and are not deterred from it by the troubled state of Europe.

It is very remarkable, that the ground taken up by the opposition in the French Assembly should be that of retrenchment, and above all, of retrenchment in military expenditure and establishments. Never before was such a phenomenon as this observable in France. There the cry of all oppositions has ever been, that the Ministry which happened to be in power never displayed spirit enough. And certainly, whatever charge of extravagance may be brought against the government of M. Guizot or Louis Philippe, their Chambers, press, and public opinion must share the blame of having impelled them. If we examine into the element of this outcry, we shall find, however, how factitious it was. The electoral body in France was then extremely limited—so limited, that every elector looked to place or salary, either for himself, his friends, or his relations. Not only, therefore, the Assembly, but the electoral body, was interested far more in augmenting expenditure than enforcing economy. Hence the immense increase in Government expenditure, and hence the cry of opposition, seeking to make itself popular, for more expenditure, and for a more warlike policy.

There is now, however, a complete and utter change. And this great change does not consist in a king being superseded by a president, or royalty by a republic; this important change consists in the enlargement of the electoral body. The whole body of the people are now interested in politics, and take part in elections. It is to this immense and, as far as place goes, disinterested mass, that politicians must appeal. And they no longer seek popularity, by preaching spirit, and recommending military and naval expenditure. On the contrary, the popular theme is economy. Ministers put it forward. The parties who call themselves those of order are strenuous for it. And the red republicans are loudest of all.

Nothing indeed is more manifest than that the very large extension of the suffrage in France has had the effect of turning public opinion and clamour from expenditure and war to economy and peace. We should not say turned, for that has always been the real popular sentiment, covered over and misrepresented by a narrow electoral body, and by the men and the organs who represented it. But the throwing open the suffrage has allowed popular opinion its true manifestation. It is now seen that the great mass of the French peasant proprietors, and the French industrious population, demand, above all things, cheap, and quiet, and orderly government.

This is really the greatest triumph that an extended popular suffrage has yet had. Whatever ills have been brought on France by insurrection—insurrection caused by the too rigid exercise of power, and by the too rigid exclusion of the people from the franchise and from other liberties—all these ills have found a complete and efficient remedy and counteraction on the principle, and in the exercise, of universal suffrage.

RAILWAY LOSSES.—In the course of the proceedings connected with the Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan Railway, last week, the startling statement was made, "that the National Exchange Company had lost upwards of £250,000 on railway stock, and that many widows and children had in consequence been ruined."



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## ABOLITION OF OATHS.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. PAGE WOOD having moved that the Affirmation Bill be read a third time, Mr. GOULBURN renewed his opposition to this bill, urging objections which he had been prevented by illness from advancing at the stage of the second reading. The act provided that any person applying to a justice of the peace, with one credible witness to testify that such person was of good character, should obtain a certificate, by virtue of which he would henceforth be released from the obligation of taking an oath. He at first understood this to be an exemption founded on a religious scruple; but now it appeared to be one which was to be decided by merely the question of good character; so that any man having one witness to bear testimony to his being a person of good character, might, on paying half-a-crown, be entitled to be heard, whether in a court of justice or elsewhere, on his affirmation, without the solemn sanction of an oath. Many men would not hesitate to affirm facts, to the truth of which they would hesitate to be sworn. A legal penalty, therefore, was a most adequate protection against the violation of truth, even when it could be inflicted; but the difficulty of proving a false affirmation would reduce the law imposing the penalty to a piece of waste paper.

Mr. WOOD sketched the history of the gradual relaxation which our law has undergone on this subject, beginning in the time of Charles II., in favour of the Quakers, and attaining its climax in the first year of her present Majesty's reign, in favour of the Separatists. This last sect had at that time only three congregations in England, four in Scotland, and sixteen in Ireland; and a congregation might consist of but three persons. So that the last alteration had been made in favour of a sect which might not have exceeded forty-three persons in the number of its members. The cases of individual hardship have multiplied of late. One Hostade, a conscientious and respectable man, was imprisoned five years for refusing to take an oath, and was at last set free only by an act passed for his special case. A Miss Ashley had been imprisoned, and only escaped by the agreement of the litigants who required her oath, and her payment of the costs, £150—equal to her whole income for the year. The bill has the special sanction of Lord Chief Justice Denman. Its machinery has been specially contrived to prevent cases of excuses got up on the spur of the moment.

Mr. HENLEY added a special ground of opposition. Unless he misunderstood the principle of the bill, there was no reason why the honourable member for the city of London (Baron Rothschild) might not, under its provisions, go before a magistrate and say that he had conscientious scruple against the taking of an oath, and obtain relief from doing so in any case thereafter.

Mr. WOOD: "The declaration must be made on the true faith of a Christian."

On a division, the third reading was carried, by 70 to 46.

The question that the bill do pass was then put. But Captain HARRIS spoke in opposition till six o'clock arrived; whereupon the House adjourned without a decision.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring on the bill on Thursday night, and it was eventually postponed to this day.

## PUBLIC ROADS.

On the motion of Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS, to read the Public Roads (No. 2) Bill a second time, Mr. EDMUND DENISON moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He objected both to the principle of the bill and its details. Why should the present generation be made to pay off debts a fair proportion of which at least ought to fall on those who were to live in the next age? The plan of union-rating would impose insufficient checks on the surveyors, compared with the present plan of parish-rating: injustice would certainly be done to some parishes, and fraud against all would be rendered easy. He saw in the bill an attempt to introduce the thin end of a wedge for establishing the principle of union-rating.

A number of members followed Mr. Denison with objections to the bill.

Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS went into a general defence of the bill; a bill not immediately connected with the executive duty of the Government, and therefore not properly termed a Government bill in the ordinary sense of the term—though he did not wish to disclaim the responsibility of the measure. Mr. Lewis laid down and enforced the four points which alone would be affirmed by the second reading of the bill—the combined management of turnpike roads and highways; the management of roads by a general county and subordinate district boards; the prospective extinction of turnpike debts; and the abandonment of the past system of local legislation by means of temporary bills passed periodically in Parliament, and founding a system of permanent and general road legislation.

Sir ROBERT PEEL pressed the consideration of objections not sufficiently answered: enforcing them with instances which had been communicated to him. One of these, taken from a rural county, shows clearly the nature of his opposition:—

In 1834 this trust was charged with a debt of £7,800; that debt was now reduced to £2,800, and in six years the whole of it would be paid off. Their act would expire in 1861. Hitherto, the parties had relied on the perfect good faith of Parliament, and had gone on paying off their debt in the hope that they would reap the benefit, and at the end of six years from this time enjoy

a reduction of tolls, down to 1862. This they had done under the assurance of Parliament. But in the same county there were trusts that had not the means of paying their debt; and he would ask, on what principle of equity they could say to those who had paid their own debts, that a county board was to be placed over them which should have the power of raising the tolls within their limits, that their hopes of reducing the tolls were to be dissipated, and that the increase thus imposed would be for the benefit of others? Talk of a rate-in-aid! [cheers and laughter.] This was a rate-in-aid with a vengeance for the county on which it was laid. To take these perfectly economical and successful trusts and make them responsible, not for the vicinage, but for some other distant district—to step over all the towns and villages and districts in the neighbourhood, and say that the tolls of these trusts must not be reduced, but increased, for the benefit of some parish in another district—that was a proposal to which there must be the most serious objection.

Sir ROBERT thought it better to keep the turnpike trusts and highways separate from the management of the poor:—

It was no doubt of great importance to diminish the expense attending the highways; and if they were to include several districts in one, under the superintendence of persons practically acquainted with roadmaking, he thought they might effect a great saving in the administration of those highways; but he objected to entrusting their management to the Poor-law guardians. He would vote for the second reading, in order that the bill might go before a select committee; but he refused to be bound by Lewis's four conditions; and, notwithstanding any vote he might now give for the second reading, he would hold himself at perfect liberty to vote against it on the third reading, unless justice were done in the committee with respect to those particulars to which he had adverted.

Mr. HUME, Mr. SPOONER, Mr. AGLIONBY, and Mr. HENLEY, rose one after the other with suggestions that the bill had better be withdrawn; urged on grounds of greater or less hostility to its principle or details.

Sir GEORGE GREY thought that, considering the many attempts made by Government in the last fourteen or fifteen years to deal with this subject, and the manner in which those attempts had failed, it was not encouraging to Government to undertake the task again. Gentlemen expressed the great and general desire which exists for an alteration in the law; but as soon as Government endeavours to embody all the necessary details, everybody opposes the bill, and declares he would rather have the law remain in its present state. Sir George would not avail himself of the suggestion to read the bill a second time *pro forma*, as such a step could not be taken without implying an assent to the principle of a combined management of highways and turnpike trusts under a county board. He therefore withdrew the bill; and in so doing, expressed his opinion that he could not see clearly how any other measure on the subject can be introduced.

The bill was therefore by leave withdrawn.

## IRISH RELIEF.

Before proceeding to the order of the day on Thursday, Viscount CASTLEREAGH raised a conversation respecting an interview which several Members had on Wednesday with Lord John Russell, by invitation; Lord John wishing to consult them on the subject of the rate-in-aid, and Mr. Herbert's alternative proposition of an income-tax. Mr. DISRAELI endeavoured to give expression to the universal surprise at Lord John's departure from constitutional forms, in holding that conference; but he was checked by the Speaker; and when he endeavoured to persevere, Lord John again invoked the Speaker's interposition.

The House then went into Committee "on the Poor-laws (Ireland) (Rate-in-aid) [Advance of Money];" and Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the following resolution:—

That the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland be authorized to direct the advance, out of the Consolidated Fund of the said United Kingdom, of any sum not exceeding £100,000 for affording relief to certain distressed poor-law unions in Ireland; the same to be charged on any rate to be levied in each union in Ireland under any act to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

Sir CHARLES WOOD supported the resolution. At much length, he described the continual destitution in several of the distressed unions—Carrick-on-Shannon, Ballinrobe, Bantry, Swineford, &c.; the impossibility of collecting the rates, of paying the contractors, of purchasing meal, or of providing the people with subsistence from week to week. Of the £50,000 last granted, £38,000 had been advanced to seventeen unions; the issue of £5,000 more was authorized last week, but is not yet distributed; making in the whole about £43,000. Should assistance from the Treasury cease, it would be utterly impossible for the destitute population to escape consequences that the House would shrink from contemplating.

Mr. HUME asked whether the Government intended to carry the present bill, or to adopt an income-tax; because, unless there was some security for the repayment, he was not inclined to vote for advances before the Rate-in-aid Bill should have received the Royal assent.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the course he intended to follow. Under the former grant, £6,000 remains; but that might be expended before the bill should receive the Royal assent; and he could not allow the interval to pass without affording relief to those who had hitherto received it at the rate of about £5,000 per week. If either Houses of Parliament refused its assent to the bill, he should not proceed with further advances of money on account of the bill, but should ask the House to vote the amounts so advanced as a grant; and no amount would afterwards be issued.

Mr. HENRY HERBERT moved an amendment on Lord John's resolution to leave out the words "distressed Poor-law Unions in Ireland," to the end, and substitute these words:—

And in consideration thereof, that an Income and Property tax be assessed on income and property in Ireland not liable to the Income and Property tax under the Act 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 2.

Mr. Herbert made a long speech in vindication of this proposal; repeating many details of a kind already familiar to the reader. From the manifest disinclination of the House to continue the grants for Ireland, he argued that it was imperatively necessary that the Irish members should waive the question of justice or policy, and assume the burden of taxation in order to the saving of life. He objected to the rate-in-aid, that it did not fulfil the professed purpose of laying the burden on those who are capable of bearing it; it would fall upon the occupying tenants, already crushed to the earth. Indeed, the destitution has effected one of the most extraordinary revolutions of feeling ever witnessed in Ireland; instead of clinging to the land, men can scarcely be kept upon it. The precedents of English rates-in-aid—mere contributions from neighbouring parishes—are far too paltry to be accepted as a warrant for the sweeping measure of Government. Mr. Herbert mentioned a striking fact: during the last three years, the sum of £1,000,000 has left the single county of Kerry without any return—£500,000 for emigration, and £500,000 for the purchase of food. Mr. Herbert bitterly contrasted Sir Robert Peel's comprehensive view of the subject with Lord John Russell's "Laissez faire, laissez passer" speeches, and the vacillating policy of Government—a fresh proposition every day. Sir Robert Peel's plan had excited great hope in Ireland, and a hope that this Government would not long retain their places.

In the debate which succeeded, the two subjects formally before the House were discussed without any novelty of argument, and with no great novelty of illustrative facts. Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, and the Irish members who had supported the rate-in-aid on the ground of urgent necessity, now supported the proposed advance, and on the same ground resisted the amendment which obstructed it. The opponents of the rate-in-aid, in the main, supported the amendment. In the course of such commentaries, Colonel RAWDON elicited some ironical cheers by declaring that "Government was not so much to blame for not having proposed comprehensive measures as that House. The Government must be carried on in accordance with the sense of the House of Commons. The Government was nothing more than the organ of the House."

Mr. HORSMAN made a long speech, described by Sir Charles Wood as better suited to the debate on the second reading of the Rate-in-aid Bill; repeating many of the arguments against that measure. He cited the authority of Poor-law officers in Ireland, to show that the rate-in-aid was utterly unfitted and inadequate to its purpose. He then went over the heads of Sir Robert Peel's proposition; contending that it ought to have been taken up in the broad and patriotic spirit of the suggester, in order to realize its great object.

Defending the measure,—citing as a precedent for it, grants to destitute sections of the population in Great Britain, such as the grants to the Highlands of Scotland,—Sir CHARLES WOOD glanced at some very cursory allusions which had been made to the conference of Irish members with Lord John Russell; and he avowed that Ministers desired to accomplish the objects proposed in a manner the most agreeable to Irish members.

On that opening Mr. DISRAELI spoke. He resisted the rate-in-aid as a temporary expedient to meet a continued difficulty; and Sir Charles Wood's precedent he dismissed by reminding him, that at the time of the grant to Scotland there was no Poor-law there. But he had no confidence in the scheme of an Irish rate-in-aid, because he saw that Government themselves had no confidence in it. He sketched the history of the bill: the first proposition of Government, at the opening of the session, for a small grant to the distressed unions; the disappointment in the House, and the demand for specific measures; the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the Irish Poor-law—that is, to stave off the impatience; the continued feeling of disappointment in the House and country; Lord John Russell's coming down suddenly, in a precipitate, one might almost say, an agitated manner, to make a proposition before that committee—with the primary condition, however, that the committee should not inquire; and then the issue of the rate-in-aid measure with the authority of the committee thus obtained. Easter came, and with it the announcement, that the Irish members were invited to meet the Minister on a certain day—a most unconstitutional step:—

It is very true that our constitution, in spirit, though not in letter, is a Parliamentary constitution—constitution governed by parties; and that very fact renders it necessary that the leading members of parties should, from time to time, communicate with those acting in concert with them in political matters. But there is no similarity between a Minister calling together his political friends in a private manner, and a Minister advertising in the newspapers for a section of the House of Commons to meet him in his dining-room. Here is the distinction. In one case, a Minister asks his political friends to support him; but in the other case, he seeks of those who are in many instances his opponents, counsel, and not support. I repeat, that such a proceeding, on the part of a Minister, is not constitutional. I think it is a shuffling off of responsibility, and is calculated to alarm the just confidence we ought to feel in men who are honoured with the confidence of the Sovereign. I say there is something positively degrading in a Minister going to 105 members of the House of Commons, and saying, "Can you give me an idea? have you



got a suggestion you can offer? do tell me how am I to govern Ireland; for if I do not know how to govern Ireland, I can no longer govern England, and I will cease to be Prime Minister" [loud laughter]. I say this is unconstitutional, and grossly unconstitutional.

Some members from Ireland want a Parliament of their own; but, according to this system, they have a Cabinet of their own, and I believe the largest Cabinet ever known. They consult together, they hold councils, and they frame their own measures. What Parliament in College-green could be more influential or better organized than all the Irish members called together and locked up in the dining-room of the Prime Minister? [laughter.] I repeat, it is unconstitutional, because it tampers with free discussion in this House. The Minister and the members should come here and discuss affairs of public moment, and not shut themselves up behind screens and with blinds drawn down in the private chamber of the Minister.

When we picture to ourselves the scene as it has descended to us from the highest authority, I can imagine nothing more ludicrous than a Prime Minister advertising in the papers, before Parliament meets, for one-sixth of the House to come to his residence one morning, and see what God will send them; his being ready then, with two high members of the Cabinet, a private secretary, and a reporter; and then sending through this reporter an accurate bulletin of all that had taken place, to an evening paper, as the latest intelligence [cheers and laughter]. Why, really, this is quite in character with all which had occurred with respect to the Irish policy of the Government during the whole of this session. "Infirm of purpose" has been stamped on every measure, if indeed we can say we have had measures at all. It has been a series of hints, a policy of innuendoes; and it is ended by being absolutely an invitation from the Government to their opponents for suggestions [cheers and laughter]. Three months have gone, and here we are to-night discussing what we did almost on the first night of the session, namely, whether we shall grant to Ireland a vote of a small sum of money, without any one being certain that even the poor-law, which we criticised on all sides freely, but dispassionately, is to be remedied.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought it hardly necessary to address the Committee with respect to the answer just given to Sir Charles Wood, but addressed himself to Mr. Disraeli's constitutional criticisms:—

Though it was perfectly competent for Mr. Disraeli to portray, as he liked, in works of fiction, the state of political parties in England, and to invent events and occurrences, which might give great amusement to the public and interest to all those who read them—[cheers and laughter]—yet it is not fair in him as a member of the House of Commons, to make in a speech in Parliament a narrative to suit his own imaginative view of what might produce an effect: it is not fair to make occurrences happen which never did happen, and so to shape the narrative that it may be very interesting, while the plain truth would give very little amusement to the House [cheers]. His statement was, that Lord John had gone down to the committee and proposed in a hurried and agitated manner a number of resolutions. Now that was fiction—a pleasant representation, but not a representation of what in fact happened. Anything less like going down to the committee in a hurried and agitated manner, than was his statement four or five days in advance of what he intended to do, could hardly be conceived. Mr. Disraeli also stated, that during the Easter recess, Lord John put an advertisement into the newspapers asking Irish members to come to his dining-room, and that having got them there and shut them up, he asked their counsel as to what should be done, and begged for advice as to what measures he should adopt for Ireland. That again was a very pleasant but very imaginary statement.

Lord John gave his version of what happened.

I wrote to every gentleman representing any Irish county or borough, and asked him to do me the favour to meet me on a certain day; and when those gentlemen did meet me, what I proposed to them was, not to give me counsel with respect to what we should propose; but, an honourable member representing an Irish county, the member for Kerry, having given notice of a proposition, which he has this night brought forward very fairly, and in a spirit of patriotism not only Irish but Imperial, I asked them whether, as Parliament had decided that the urgent Irish distress should be relieved from extraordinary resources, it was their intention or not to vote for the proposition of the honourable member for Kerry; because, if it were their opinion that the resources for the relief of the urgent Irish distress should be derived from the fund suggested by the honourable member for Kerry, it would be far better, instead of the Government going down to the House to make this proposition, and then for another to be made which might be supported by a great majority of the Irish members, that we should be informed beforehand, and then we should be ready to adopt the proposition of the honourable member, and put that before the House instead of the Government proposition [cheers and counter-cheers]. . . . I did not think that in making this statement to the Irish members, I was doing anything unconstitutional, or anything inconsistent with my duty, or in the least degree lowering the dignity which a minister of the Crown ought to possess. On the contrary, as this tax was not to affect the whole of the United Kingdom, but only a portion, I saw nothing inconsistent with my duty in endeavouring to learn what were the opinions of those representing that part of the kingdom to which the tax in question was to apply; and whether they had a preference for one proposition introduced by the Government, or for another, notice of which had been given by an honourable member.

Lord John then briefly adverted to the immediate subject, and reiterated with earnestness his pressure for a decision by which the Government might one way or another be enabled to give effectual relief to the present great distress.

Colonel DUNNE moved the adjournment of the debate. Whereupon Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, he thought it not too much to ask for a decision that night. Viscount CASTLEREAGH had pressed Mr. Herbert to withdraw his amendment, and Mr. MONSELL was requesting him to persevere, when Colonel DUNNE rose to order, and called for a division on his motion. The division was taken; and the adjourn-

ment was negatived, by 206 to 77. But presently afterwards Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed to an adjournment till Friday.

The House of Commons occupied the greater part of Friday evening with a debate in committee on the proposed advance of £100,000 on the credit of the Rate-in-aid Bill. The discussion was continued without any variation in its general character from the description which we have given of the former evening, except that more Irish members took part in it, and fewer English members: the arguments for and against the advance, the rate-in-aid, or Mr. Herbert's amendment, were repeated over and over again. Quite at the close of the debate, Viscount CASTLEREAGH asked Lord John Russell to explain what additional taxation he intended to propose for Ireland in case Mr. Herbert's amendment were adopted. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he could not, consistently with his duty, give any further explanation to the noble lord beyond what he had already stated [laughter and cheers].

The committee divided on the amendment, which was negatived by 194 to 146—majority, 48.

Mr. HUME understood that it would not be competent to advance any money on the credit of the Rate-in-aid Bill until the bill should have received the Royal assent; he therefore abstained from moving a proviso on the subject. This drew some reply from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, further explaining his intended course; but his meaning is exceedingly obscure. We gather that he does not intend to advance any money on the credit of the bill till that shall have received the Royal assent; but in case of any unforeseen exigency, Ministers would give aid from funds at their disposal, and then call for a vote of the House as a grant. Mr. GOULBURN was of opinion, that the only fund at the disposal of Government was that under the head of Civil Contingencies, and they would have to account for its disposal to Parliament.

The committee (many members having left the House) divided on the original motion, which was carried by 201 to 106—majority, 95.

#### NAVIGATION-LAWS.

On the consideration of the Navigation Bill as amended, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, Captain HARRIS proposed to add a clause fixing a minimum number of apprentices to be carried by merchant ships, in this proportion—for every ship of the burden of eighty tons and under 300 tons, one apprentice; under 600, two; thence upwards, three. The evidence of naval authorities concurs in attesting the importance of apprenticeship as an auxiliary to manning the Royal Navy.

Mr. LABOUCHERE did not think apprenticeship very burdensome to the mercantile marine; but, in repealing the Navigation-laws, he could not refuse to relieve that burden with others. Mr. HERRIES advised Captain Harris not to seek a division now, as on Monday he hoped to induce the House to reject the bill altogether.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the following in lieu of clause 14:—

Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her Majesty in Council upon an address, or joint address, as the case may be, from the Legislative Council, or Council and Assembly, or proper legislative authority, of any British possession, praying her Majesty to authorize the conveyance of goods and passengers from one part of such possession to another part of such possession in other than British ships, to declare, by order in Council, that such conveyance shall be authorized accordingly, in such terms and under such conditions as to her Majesty shall seem good, and be it enacted, that upon a like address from the proper legislative authority of any two or more Colonies, which her Majesty in Council shall declare to be neighbouring colonies for the purposes of this act, praying her Majesty to place the trade between such colonies upon the footing of a coasting trade, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by order in Council, to declare that it shall be deemed and taken to be a coasting trade accordingly, for all intents and purposes: provided always that the privileges conferred by this act upon foreign ships shall not be diminished by any such order in Council, unless by regulations which shall be equally applicable to British ships.

Mr. LABOUCHERE objected to the first part of the clause, on the ground that it empowered the Colonial legislatures to proceed by address, rather than by bill. Such a course might be attended with some inconvenience: but if Mr. Gladstone would consent to an alteration of the clause to meet this objection, he was willing to agree to its substitution for clause 14.

Mr. GLADSTONE consented. Modified and curtailed as Mr. Labouchere desired, the clause was added to the amended bill.

The bill was brought on for a third reading on Monday night.

Mr. HERRIES, in moving that the bill be read a third time that day six months, justified the conduct of its opponents in refraining from discussing the details of the bill in committee, on the ground that it was so framed that it was utterly impossible to make any changes that could reconcile them to its principle; and he then urged the increased strength which the opposition to the bill had acquired in this country, on the one hand, and, on the other, the circumstances which, since the introduction of this most dangerous measure, had destroyed or diluted the evidence in its favour. The arguments derived from Canada, the West Indies, the representations of continental nations, the United States of America, had no longer the weight which Government had attached to them. The measure was said to be for the interests of commerce; but commerce should be allowed to speak for itself, and in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle, Hull, Sunderland, Waterford, commercial men had pronounced an opinion adverse to this measure, which had no necessary connexion with free-trade; which was, therefore, an experiment without any necessity, and the House should take warning by the fate of other disastrous experiments, and reject a measure which would

excite indignation at home, and make us the laughing-stock of our enemies and rivals abroad.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the amendment, and repeated his objections to the bill with reference to its effects upon the employment of our artisans, and upon our naval supremacy; but his main objection was, that the bill would throw open the direct trade between the colonies and the mother-country, and the indirect trade between the different colonies.

Mr. M'GREGOR supported the bill, observing that he complained not of what it did for foreign ships, but what it left undone for British ships; he wished that all the burdens upon the British shipowner—insurance, manning, victualling, light dues—should be removed, and then he feared no competition with other countries. He could not discover that the Navigation-laws had at any period been of the least advantage to the British shipowner, and he showed the inutility and consequent impolicy of navigation-laws from the practice of other naval and commercial nations. He undervalued the apprehensions respecting an open competition with the United States, which could be hazardous only upon the supposition that the physical and moral qualities of the Americans had attained a higher pitch of perfection than those of Englishmen.

Mr. WALPOLE suggested certain relaxations of the existing laws, in the spirit of the reciprocity system, and concluded a speech of much ability with an eulogy upon the policy of the Navigation-laws, and by deprecating a rash experiment which would probably impair, and certainly hazard, our national resources.

Sir J. GRAHAM, with reference to the remark of Mr. Herries, that commerce should be allowed to speak for itself, and to his triumphant appeal to the petitions which he supposed to be the organs of its voice, observed that the opinions of the outports were to be collected from their representatives, and the members for those places which were the chief emporia of our commerce voted in favour of the bill. He followed Mr. Walpole in his distribution of the subject, and upon the first head traced the Navigation-laws to an old mercantile principle, which assumed that commerce was a struggle amongst nations which should attract to itself the largest portion of the precious metals, and that the gain of one country inflicted an equivalent loss upon another; and he showed that the soundness of the theory of the Navigation-laws had been questioned by Roger Coke and by other contemporary writers. As to the principle of reciprocity, he admitted that it was wise and politic at the time when it was adopted by Mr. Huskisson; but he could not attach much value to the principle in the abstract. He believed, with respect to reciprocity or retaliation, as a general rule, that it would be better to leave the Navigation-laws as they were than to act upon such a rule. He should vote for the bill, being satisfied that, considering the character of the people of this country, their capital, their courage, their nautical skill, and the advantages they possessed, any measure that should add to the commerce of the world, would give us the lion's share, and that our shipping and seamen would increase. He reminded the House of the danger of our extending the Zollverein by maintaining the rigour of our Navigation-laws; and cited a speech of Mr. Huskisson, who said that a war of discriminating duties, must, in the long run, operate most to the prejudice of that country which possessed the greatest commercial marine. If he considered that the removal of the restrictions imposed by these laws would hazard our naval superiority, he should not support this measure; but he believed there was no such risk, and the impediments to British trade, many of which Sir James enumerated, created a burden which ought to be removed. He was astonished at the language of Mr. Herries with respect to the colonies, being convinced that, unless we went back to the corn-law, and gave Canada the 6s. duty, the maintenance of the navigation-laws would cause the inevitable loss of that colony. He refuted the arguments against the bill founded upon the comparative cost of ship-building; he maintained that there was nothing exceptional in the case of the shipping-trade, which would be as much invigorated by competition, and was as much enfeebled by monopoly, as other trades; and he contended that this was a most favourable moment for the proposed change. In conclusion, Sir James declared that, in his opinion, this measure was the capital necessary to crown the work which the Legislature had begun; he regarded this as the battle-field on which the struggle must take place between reaction and progress. He firmly believed that the peace and tranquillity of the country, and the safety of our institutions, in the year just past, had been owing to the measures to which he had alluded, and that an attempt to go back would be full of danger. He took his stand upon this ground; he was opposed to reaction, and in favour of progress within the limits of prudence and discretion, and for that reason he supported the third reading of this bill.

Mr. T. BARING opposed the bill, and reviewed the grievances for which it professed to be a remedy.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL felt great difficulty in addressing the House after the arguments in favour of the bill had been so thoroughly exhausted by Sir J. Graham. Addressing himself to the objections of Mr. Walpole, he showed that the Navigation Act of Cromwell, so far from being of a protective character, originated in hostility to the Dutch, and that the act of Charles II. had been in its results not beneficial, but mischievous. In an economical view, Mr. Baring had confessed that the restrictions of these laws must produce grievances. In a national view, there were many reasons for doubting the assertion,



of which there was no proof, that our navy derived its strength from these laws. He showed that since the modifications introduced by Mr. Huskisson our shipping had increased—a result which justified the going further in the removal of these restrictions, and he declared his confident belief that the energies of this country, left free and unshackled, would maintain a competition with any nation of the globe. He asked the House to settle this great question, more especially now that a cry was raised for a renewal of protection in the shape of a duty upon the importation of food, which, if passed by Parliament, could never be maintained, and the rejection of this measure—a reform which was the result of inquiry, and in conformity with principles deliberately adopted by Parliament—would imply a distrust of those principles, and be a signal for renewed agitation.

Mr. DISRAELI said the argument employed, four months ago, that this measure was necessary to complete a great experiment, did not tell now, when that experiment had failed. The theory upon which this measure had been founded had blown up, and the case addressed to practical men—resting upon commercial inconveniences, colonial discontent, and foreign menaces—had broken down. These three reasons, for the "fictitious" case of the Government, were severally dissected by Mr. Disraeli, who endeavoured to show their hollowness, and he challenged Mr. Labouchere to say that if the relation of the United States to this measure had been the same four months ago as it was now, he would have brought it forward. No one would recommend this great change upon any single plea; it was the aggregate that was to be the foundation of this enormous revolution. Lord J. Russell talked of settling the question—a question which he had unsettled; and Sir James Graham advocated progress; but the public desired to know whether they were progressing—to paradise or its antipodes. He then made some severe strictures upon the speech of Sir James Graham:—

The right hon. gentleman was somewhat inconsistent in his taunts. He said, "If you doubt the wisdom of the policy which I am proud to have had part in carrying, why do you not come forward and challenge its propriety? Why not ask us to retrace our steps?" And then, immediately after, the right hon. gentleman says, "I look upon this division to-night as a stand-up fight upon the question, whether this Government shall advance or whether it shall retrograde; and I regard the whole protection system as at stake to-night." If that be the case, if that be the struggle you are now going to enter upon, the right hon. gentleman is scarcely justified in saying we are avoiding the contest [cheers]. I can promise the right hon. gentleman that he shall not have to complain that ample opportunities are not given him for vindicating the policy for which he is responsible [hear, hear]; but I for one wish to avail myself of the experience of the last three years; it is a magic time [hear, hear]; it saw the foundation of your changes; let them be nearly completed, and then we can decide upon your policy by the very test to which you appeal [hear, hear]. The hon. gentleman, the member for Midhurst (Mr. Walpole), has called the attention of the House to the consideration of the great stake that depends upon our votes this night. He has reminded you of the large amount of capital invested in this trade. He has reminded you of the vast revenue expended thereby in the wages of labour. Let me remind you, also, of one statistical fact which is true, and which is most interesting. Take all the male operatives in all the factories of Great Britain, all adults, and all beneath eighteen years of age, and add them together, and the total computation will not in number amount to the number of the merchant seamen of England [hear, hear]. The interest, therefore, is a great interest [hear, hear]. Called upon to effect this great change, let me remind you of some circumstances that have occurred since the commencement of that term of three years which has so often been referred to as the test of political and economic truth. Since that term commenced the poor-rates of England have increased seventeen per cent.; since that term commenced, it appears by the last returns of the property-tax, the capital of England has been diminished more than £100,000,000; since that term commenced, it appears that the average increase in the savings-banks has diminished exactly one-half [hear, hear]. These, too, are facts; these, too, are details of great interest in the discussion of these questions [hear, hear]. If this be not the handwriting on the wall, I know not where kings and senates are to seek the sources of warning and admonition [hear, hear]. I agree with the right hon. gentleman (Sir J. Graham) that there is more at stake upon your vote to-night even than the navigation code of England, precious as it may be. You can by your vote this night beat down that great statistical conspiracy that has so long tampered with the fortunes and trifled with the destinies of a great country [cheers]. You can beat down that great statistical conspiracy that commenced its labours by proving that the English peasant was a serf, and consistently continued them by demonstrating that the British sailor was a sot [hear]. If you by your vote to-night would commend your patriotic labours to the grateful sympathy of a grateful people, then will you, by the recollection of your past prosperity, by the memory of your still existing power, for the sake of the most magnificent colonial empire in the world, now drifting among the breakers, for the sake of the suffering commerce of Great Britain, by the wrongs of a betrayed agriculture, by the hopes of Ireland,—will you, by the vote we are now coming to, arrive at a decision which may to-morrow smooth the careworn countenance of British toil, give faith and energy to native labour, and at last administer hope to the tortured industry of a suffering empire [loud cheers].

After ineffectual attempts by Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. MOFFATT to obtain a hearing, the House divided, when the third reading was carried by 275 to 214, showing a majority of 61.

Mr. WAWN moved a clause enacting that no British ship engaged in the foreign trade which shall have discharged its cargo at any port in the United Kingdom shall be compelled to take a pilot on board

whilst proceeding in ballast to any other port of the United Kingdom. Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the clause, which was negatived.

The bill then passed.

#### SALE OF WORKS OF ART IN ITALY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord BROUGHAM referred to reports which were in circulation that the good-for-nothing people who now occupied the place of the former Government of Florence had consummated their acts of murder, pillage, and assassination, by selling works of art, which were finding their way to this country. If that were so, it was to be hoped that steps would be taken to prevent their distribution, similar to those which had been adopted by Lord Palmerston with reference to a collection of valuable armour which had been taken from Vienna. The report that the greatest of all statues handed down from antiquity was on its way to America was untrue; as also, he believed, was another, that the "Transfiguration," by Raffaele, had been bought by a member of their lordships' House.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the reports to which the noble and learned lord referred had been exaggerated; but while the larger works of art still remained, no doubt smaller ones might easily be conveyed away. He did not believe that any member of their lordships' House had obtained works of art so procured and offered for sale, neither did he believe that any person in this country responsible to public opinion would be concerned in so ignoble a traffic.

Lord REDFERN pointed to the fact that when a republican form of government was established in this country, national pictures were sold which were now the ornaments of many foreign collections. He attributed all this spoliation to the recognition of *de facto* governments which had been in almost every instance established by murder. The subject then dropped.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREIGN POLICY.—On Thursday, questions concerning the actual state of Foreign affairs were asked in both Houses.—In reply to Lord Beaumont, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that an expedition had been despatched by France to the coast of Italy: it had not been suggested by this country, but he could not say that this Government disapproved of it.—In reply to Mr. Disraeli, who inquired concerning three mediations, now converted into three blockades, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the Sicilian papers should be produced forthwith; but pending negotiations prevent the production of the Schleswig papers.—In reply to Mr. Hume, Viscount PALMERSTON explained, that a letter from the Danish Minister, enclosing a proposition to be submitted to the Prussian Minister, was received by Lord Palmerston on the 26th of March: "it was not made in the usual official way, and was by accident mislaid; and it was not until Thursday, the 29th, instead of Tuesday the 27th, that I was able to communicate the contents to the Prussian Minister." But as the proposal was quite inadmissible, the result was not affected by its transmission on Thursday instead of Tuesday.—Mr. ANSTAY then asked Lord Palmerston if any communications had been received by him from Constantinople, confirming the rumour that Russia had, under a menace of war, called upon Turkey to withdraw her troops from the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.—Lord PALMERSTON had received no communication on the subject, nor did he believe the rumour alluded to. On the contrary, he had reason to believe that it was unfounded. It appeared that the Russian Government had recently sent General Grabbe to Constantinople, with a view to effecting an amicable arrangement relating to the principalities.—On Friday, Lord Palmerston was catechized by Mr. BANKES respecting the "inadvertent" supply of arms to the Sicilians, and the recognition of their Provisional Government; but without eliciting anything new.—Some votes were taken on account of the Naval Estimates.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—On Friday evening, before going into Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME referred to an excess of expenditure in the national balance-sheet—£269,000, and called for "estimates and expectations" as to the current year. Sir CHARLES WOOD explained the excess in the balance-sheet by an unanticipated excess of £389,000 for Irish distress, and another unanticipated excess of naval expenditure of £328,000. For the current year, however, he expected the balance-sheet to be more satisfactory; although the blockade which prevails in some parts of Northern Europe has unquestionably hampered the operations of trade, and proportionately checked the hopes of a rising revenue. Mr. HUME wished to know whether the reductions which had been announced were actually in progress? The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER said the amount of the reductions in the navy, army, and ordnance estimates was £1,400,000.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, on Thursday, the chairman and late secretary of the North Wales Railway Company were called in and placed at the bar, and their explanations of their disobedience to the orders of the House being unsatisfactory, they were committed for a contempt of the House to the custody of the Black Rod. Lord BEAUMONT moved the consideration of the petitions of these parties, with a view to their being discharged on the payment of their fees. After a few words from several noble lords, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE intimated that he did not object to the motion. Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner were then brought to the bar in custody, reprimanded by the LORD CHANCELLOR, and ordered to be discharged on the payment of their fees.

INTERMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Sir G. GREY replied to Lord DUNCAN, that the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests had charge of a bill for preventing interments in the metropolis, but it was not intended to extend its provisions to provincial towns.

THE RIVER PLATE.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of HARROWBY brought forward his motion respecting the state of our relations with the River Plate; and a long discussion ensued, the only result of which was that our relations in that River were as unsatisfactory as ever, and that General Rosas still persisted in turning a deaf ear to the persuasions of our diplomatic agents. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

IRISH BILLS.—Lord J. RUSSELL intimated, in reply to Sir H. W. BARRON, that the Government had some propositions to submit on the subject of arterial drainage and railways in Ireland, but they could not do so until the Rate-in-Aid Bill had been disposed of.

PETITIONS.—During the past week a large number of petitions have been presented by Mr. Cobden, from congregations, public meetings, &c., in favour of arbitration; several in favour of Mr. Bouvier's Clergy Relief Bill; and a considerable number praying for an extension of the suffrage.

#### COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN and Court returned to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday afternoon, and at ten o'clock the same evening Prince Albert arrived from Great Grimsby.

ALLEGED MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND.—The *Bath Looker-on* of Tuesdayweek, informs its readers "on the best authority," that Jenny Lind was married by special license to Mr. Harris, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at the residence of the bridegroom's family, No. 40, Great Pulteney-street, Bath. There is, however, not the slightest truth in this report. Miss Lind has not even visited Bath since her last professional engagement in that city. [It appears from advertisements in the daily papers, that Jenny Lind has agreed to return to the stage, and to sing in opera instead of concert. She will appear on Thursday next, in the character of *Amina*, in Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula," and on Saturday, April 28, as *Lucia*, in Donizetti's opera "Lucia di Lammermoor."]

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.—We believe that it is now pretty well understood in official circles that Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P. for Chichester, will succeed Mr. Ward as Secretary to the Admiralty. The latter gentleman will proceed to the seat of his government at Corfu, as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in the course of ten days or a fortnight.—*Morning Herald*.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.—We understand that a son of Mr. Reynolds, the member for Dublin, has been appointed to a situation in the Mint of the value of £400 per annum.—*Daily News*.

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF LORD DENMAN.—It was reported in the vicinity of the Common Law Courts on Saturday that Lord Denman will not take his seat again upon the bench, in consequence of his health and increasing years. His lordship is in the 71st year of his age.—*Globe*.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The Glasgow acting committee of the merchants, shipowners, and manufacturers favourable to genuine reciprocity, and opposed to the government bill for the repeal of the navigation-laws, have appointed Messrs. Adam Gilmore, John Mitchell, Robert M'Gavin, and Patrick Henderson, to proceed to London, to co-operate with the numerous members of deputations from other parts of the country in endeavouring to get Mr. Labouchere's obnoxious measure thrown out in the Commons on the third reading. We understand that the general committees had an interview at the Western Club on Wednesday with the Earl of Eglinton and Winton. His lordship assured them that if this bill should come to the upper house, they need be under no apprehension as to its fate, as it would be at once rejected.—*Scottish Press*.

ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool was held on Thursday last, in favour of the arbitration movement. The Mayor in the chair. The principal speakers were the Revs. T. Hampton, H. Bishop, and Dr. Hulme, T. Blackburn, Esq., J. Smith, Esq., and W. Rathbone, Esq. A petition to Parliament in favour of Mr. Cobden's motion was adopted by the meeting. A meeting for a similar object has been held at Newport, Isle of Wight, which was attended by Messrs. Bowley and Richmond, who delivered excellent addresses on the occasion. The chair was taken by the Rev. E. Kell, a Unitarian minister. A correspondent complains that no other dissenting ministers of the town attended to advocate a cause so much in accordance with their principles and profession as ministers of the Gospel of Peace.

FEMALE BURGLAR.—On Friday (says the *Manchester Examiner*), a young woman, Isabella Crook, was charged before the magistrates with breaking into the house of Mr. Steel, Duke of York Tavern, Urmston. The prisoner had been discovered secreted in one of the bedrooms, behind two sacks of fluffs, lying on the floor, with a sheet around her. She had broken through a wall out of the shippon, into the back brewhouse, and so gained admission to the house. She was committed for trial.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

**LAMARTINE'S NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL.**—The first number of the *Conseiller du Peuple*, a monthly journal, or, as it is termed, *journal libre*, under the direction of M. Lamartine, has appeared. The object of this new periodical is to convey throughout all classes of society, in families as in the workshop, just, wise, and progressive ideas, clothed in the captivating language of the author of the *Girondins*. The journal is composed of two parts—the first, entitled, *Conseil au Peuple*, purports to instruct the masses of the population on their duties as citizens of a free state, and to show the necessity of order and a due submission to the laws and to legal government; the second part contains a simple recital of the events that have taken place since the revolution of February. The first paragraph of the *Conseil au Peuple* explains the motives of the distinguished writer who thus addresses his fellow-citizens, from the establishment of the journal. "Let us first explain," he says, "why we demand to be heard, and why a simple citizen has conceived the idea of addressing advice to his country. France has proclaimed the Republic; the Republic has proclaimed universal suffrage. Universal suffrage means the sovereignty of the people, instead of the sovereignty of an individual called a king. The people are, then, the sovereign. As sovereign, the people reign by means of their votes, and in virtue of the laws they themselves enact. The people are—like an individual—liable to be deceived, to be led astray, to be lost, to abuse their own power, to be hurried into anarchy, to become tyrants, absurd, or cruel, just as any other sovereign. They stand in need of disinterested and courageous friends to remove from them their evil advisers, and give them good ones. The people are but novices in the exercise of their sovereignty. The people are at this moment like a child educated for the throne, by the side of whom may be placed to advise them a corruptor or a sage—a Dubois or a Fenelon. In proportion as the people, the child king, listen to the one or the other of those masters, they will become a Nero, or a Germanicus—the scandal and shame to the sovereignty of the people, or the delight of mankind. May heaven raise a Fenelon for the direction of the young sovereign, the French people."

**THE EXPEDITION TO ITALY** left Marseilles on the 22nd inst. It is added that much enthusiasm was manifested by the men; and that when on board they gave three cheers for the Republic, with cries of "Vivent les Tuscans!" "Vivent les Romains!" "A bas les Autrichiens!" This statement is denied *in toto* by the *Moniteur*:—"The embarkation took place with the greatest order, and without any cries."

**THE PRESIDENT AND HIS COUSIN.**—The *Mémorial Bourdelais* gives a letter addressed by the President of the Republic to his cousin Napoleon, rebuking him for having said, in passing through Bordeaux, "That, dominated by the chiefs of the reactionary movement, his cousin did not freely act upon his own inspirations; that, impatient of the yoke, he was ready to throw it off; and that, in order to assist him to do so, it was necessary, at the approaching elections, to send to the Chamber men hostile to his Government rather than men of the moderate party." He expressed a persuasion that the approaching elections will advance the period of political reforms, by strengthening the Republic by order and moderation, and avers that to bring closer to each other all the old parties, to unite, to reconcile them, is the object of his efforts. For these reasons he cannot approve of his cousin becoming a candidate in twenty departments. The Electoral Committee of the Gironde has given a contradiction to the report of M. Napoleon Buonaparte having used at Bordeaux the language attributed to him.

**THE ARMY.**—The *Moniteur* contradicts the report circulated in Paris, that 200 non-commissioned officers had been arrested and confined in the military prison of the Abbaye. The *National* announces that the 9th Regiment of Light Infantry, and the 62nd Regiment of the Line, were ordered to quit Paris on Sunday at few hours' notice, in consequence of their well-known Republican principles.

**LAW REGULATING THE PRESS.**—In the National Assembly, on Friday, the discussion on the caution-money of the journals was canvassed. M. Ledru Rollin and M. Felix Pyat proposed the entire abolition of caution-money. M. Leon Faucher asked, what was the result of the former license? First, the attempt of the 15th of May, and then the terrible insurrection of June [violent exclamations on the Left]. The recurrence of such evils must be avoided—society must be armed against the excesses of the ill-disposed portions of the press—and it is for that reason the Government proposes to maintain the caution-money. There appeared for the amendment of MM. Ledru Rollin and Felix Pyat, 226 votes against 423; lost by a majority of 197. On Saturday, the division on the *ensemble* of the project was: For the project, 660; and against it, 79; being a majority for the Government of 471.

**THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.**—Not less than 2,000 cards of invitation were issued for the grand ball given on Friday night at the Elysée by the President of the Republic in celebration of the anniversary of his birthday, the Prince having completed his forty-first year. There were about 1,800 persons present. All the foreign ministers, with the exception of the Marquis of Normanby and the Duke of Sotomayor, were present. The President of the Republic proceeded to Versailles on Sunday morning to review the National Guards, and deliver to them their new colours; he was accompanied by the President of

the Council of Ministers, by the Minister of War, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Public Works. He was received by the authorities in the court of the Palace. The National Guards, amounting to 15,000 men, together with three regiments of cavalry, the 1st and 2d Cuirassiers, the 3d Dragoons, the 62d of the Line, and the students of the School of St. Cyr, were drawn up in the Place d'Armes. An altar had been erected for the ceremony of blessing the colours, and opposite to it a tribune was raised for the President and the authorities. The President passed on foot in front of each line of troops, and distributed with his own hands a number of decorations to the most deserving non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The *celebrant* in the benediction of the colours was the Bishop of Versailles, assisted by his clergy. The military manoeuvres were performed with admirable precision. The President of the Republic was received on all sides with the greatest enthusiasm, and cries of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive le Président de la République!" hailed him the moment he made his appearance.

**UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.**—General de Lamoricière has published an address to the electors of the Sarthe, in which he says:—"I look on universal suffrage as the only source from which can henceforward issue a legal and regular Government; it allows all struggles to be restricted to the field of free discussion; it contains the germ of possible progress for the future. My flag would be that under which I combated anarchy—that of the Republic, such as the National Assembly has decreed it, such as it has been made by the Constitution."

**ANTI-SOCIALIST TRACTS.**—It appears that the subscriptions received by the Club of the rue de Poitiers for the purpose of publishing and distributing anti-Socialist publications, having amounted as yet only to 212,000 francs, the directors of the Club have abandoned the idea of founding a cheap newspaper, according to their original intention. They will, however, distribute pamphlets and short treatises calculated to enlighten the operative classes as to the danger attending the realization of the wild theories of the Red Republicans. 577,000 such pamphlets have already been circulated at a nominal price; and a number of the leading Conservative journals are to be sold to the less affluent portion of the public at one-halfpenny each.

**MORE REDUCTIONS.**—The report of the committee on the budget of the Minister of Marine was distributed to the members of the National Assembly on Saturday. The committee propose a reduction in the service of 16,754,856f. They propose that the naval officers shall be reduced to 1 admiral, 9 vice-admirals, 19 rear-admirals, 80 captains of ships of the line, 170 captains of frigates, 500 lieutenants, 550 midshipmen, and 300 cadets.

**M. EUGENE RASPAIL**, a representative of the people, was sentenced by default, on Friday, by the Court of Correctional Police, to two years' imprisonment and 1,000f. fine, for striking his colleague, M. Point.

**CURIOUS FRENCH STATISTICS.**—The *National* says:—"During a period of eighteen years—from 1825 to 1843—it has been shown that in France, out of a population of 34,000,000, there were 200,000 lunatics or insane persons shut up in the asylums, 3,000 suicides, 100,000 individuals daily kept in the hospitals by illness or infirmity, 800,000 dependent on charity, and 100,000 in prison for various offences."

**FOOLISH POLICY.**—The French Government continues its endeavours to prevent the circulation of newspapers. It has forbidden the sale of papers at the stations of the Corbeil, and some other railways; and at Versailles, the agents of the police have in several instances deprived the passengers of papers which they had purchased for their amusement on their journey.

## SPAIN.

Letters from Catalonia state that Cabrera has resolved to continue the war with more activity than ever. Plana de Monte and one of Marsal's aides-de camp have been shot, and Marsal was to share the same fate, but the execution has been suspended on account of a message having been received from Cabrera by Concha, declaring that if a hair of Marsal's head be touched, he will put to death the eighty-one officers whom he has in his power, and among whom there is a colonel, the son of one of the first families in Madrid.

## NAPLES AND SICILY.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles, of the 18th inst., says, a telegraphic despatch was received at Palermo on the 10th inst., dated Catania, on that same day, announcing that on the night before the Neapolitans had taken the city; but that General Mierolawski had arrived at the head of the 2nd division of Sicilian troops, and had immediately attacked it. At the moment of the despatch they were fighting furiously, and the advantage was on the side of the Sicilians. At Syracuse, on the 10th inst., the Neapolitans had not appeared, and nothing confirms the surrender of that place. The French steam-packet "Tancredi," which touched at Trapani on her way from Constantinople, brought accounts of a melancholy event which occurred there on the eve of her arrival, the 14th inst. "It would appear," says the *Semaphore*, "that the Governor of Palermo did not wish to retain amongst the men he had collected for the defence of the city a number of individuals who had deserted from the Neapolitan army, and on whose fidelity he could not rely. He had accordingly embarked them in a merchant vessel for Trapani, where they were to be confined to the Governor of the place. Immediately on their arrival, a report got abroad that these men were

traitors to the Sicilian cause. A mob then assembled on the quay, and cut the cable, which kept the vessel in the centre of the harbour. The wind soon drove her towards the quarantine quay, where she was boarded by a multitude, armed with guns, swords, and poniards, who mercilessly butchered 100 of these unfortunate men before the arrival of the Sicilian troops. The latter succeeded in saving about 40. All the dead and dying were then thrown into a large boat, where they were still lying at the moment of the departure of the "Tancredi," waiting until the wind should allow the boat to put out and cast the bodies into the sea."

## ITALY.

**TUSCANY.**—Advices from Florence fully confirm the reports of the revolution in favour of the Grand Duke. By a decree of the 13th, the Government Commission of Florence has dismissed General d'Apice from the service. Other decrees revoke the state of siege and most other acts decreed by the late Government. Pisa has adhered to the present Government. On the 14th, the Grand Ducal Commission published a proclamation stating the adhesions they had received to the authority of the Grand Duke.

Late advices from Leghorn describe the city as in a state of the greatest excitement, and resolved to hold out against submission to the Grand-Ducal authority. A letter from Turin, of the 9th, states that General La Marmora, with a portion of the force under his command, was about to march on it to reduce it. Other advices state a governmental commission at Leghorn was using all its efforts to preserve that city from anarchy.

The Tuscan *Monitore* announces that a body of 2,000 men, under General Kolowrat, has entered the territory Pontremoli, in the name of the Duke of Parma.

**ROME.**—Letters from Rome, of the 11th inst., announce that M. Mercier, who had been despatched by the French Cabinet to sound the disposition of the Provisional Government of the Roman States, had left for Gaeta after having totally failed in his mission. The object of the French Government, it is said, is to accomplish the restoration of the Pope without the intervention of Austria.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th inst., state that on the preceding day considerable agitation prevailed in that city. A troop of dragoons remained under arms opposite the palace of the Consulta, the residence of the Triumvirate. Several groups were formed, and numerous civilians, armed with muskets, were observed to traverse the streets. It was said that the Trasteveri and the inhabitants of Monti had manifested a feeling hostile to the existing order of things. The Triumvirate had forwarded an address to the President of the National Assembly to declare that no foreign or Italian agent had endeavoured to sound them on the subject of Roman affairs. Several soldiers had been brought to Rome in irons, charged with attempting to desert. Monsignor Giacomo Gallo, the Secretary of the Congregation of Indulgences and of Holy Relics, had been arrested.

**SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.**—The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 17th, states that Alessandria is to be occupied by the Austrians, notwithstanding the hopes that had been entertained to the contrary. A letter from Turin says, since Da Bormida's (the Piedmontese envoy) return from Milan, several sittings of the privy council (as we should call it) have been held, at which both the English ambassador, the Hon. Mr. Abercromby, and the French Minister, M. Bois le Comte, have assisted, and the utmost anxiety is felt at the exorbitant pretensions of the Austrian Ministry, which require not only the stringent execution of the stipulations of the Armistice, including the occupation of the ultra-Sesia territory and Alessandria, and the payment of the 100 millions only mentioned in the first instance, but insists on many others, equally obnoxious, and such, indeed, as would drive all parties here to resume arms, rather than submit to. Radetski himself, I am assured, would be disposed to grant more reasonable terms, but he is overruled by the will of the Ministers at Olmutz, who are inebriated at his victory.

**THE INTERVENTION IN THE ROMAN STATES.**—*La Presse* has a communication—i.e., an Austrian article—containing certain statements relative to the Roman question. It enumerates the facts, already published, of the Pope's Minister, Antonelli, having called on the four Catholic Powers to restore his Holiness by force of arms. It mentions, that the four Powers—Austria, France, Spain, and Naples—entertained the demand; that Austria proposed to entrust the execution to Spain and Naples, whose troops were to march on Rome, whilst a French squadron was to appear at Civita, and an Austrian division to occupy the legations. This fine scheme was marred at the outset, by one of the Powers which kindly offered its services not being able to perform them. Spain, in fact, had no vessels to transport an army, nor funds to provide it with. The French refused to furnish transports for the army of Narvaez. The scheme having thus broken down, the Pope applied to Austria alone. Austria warned France that she was going to intervene; and hence the French Cabinet's precipitated intervention, on the understanding, nevertheless, that the Austrians were to stop at Bologna, and the French at Civita. We believe, however (says the *Daily News*), that the French expedition has sailed with the certitude, that it will be necessary for the force to march to Rome, and that the French will arrive there first, if not remain there alone.



## CENTRAL GERMANY.

**ANOTHER AUSTRIAN NOTE.**—The Austrian Government has placed itself in declared opposition to that of Berlin, and has defied the Frankfort Assembly, on the question of united empire. The Austrian plenipotentiary at Berlin has presented a note containing these passages—

We cannot agree to, much less demand, the execution of the views expressed by the Prussian Cabinet in its circular despatch of the 3d instant. The National Assembly, which was solely convoked in order to complete, in common with the Princes of Germany, the work of the Constitution, imposed a limit on its labours by declaring that its task was ended. . . . That Assembly, however, exceeded the privileges allotted to it, not only arbitrarily completed and carried out the Constitution, and promulgated it as law, but even sought, without being in possession of full powers, to bestow on Germany an hereditary Emperor. . . . Not only has the National Assembly acted wrongly in this matter, it has also completely left the path of law by arbitrarily declaring itself *en permanence*. Upon these grounds, we cannot acknowledge the validity of the decisions arrived at by the National Assembly beyond the extent of its privileges, any more than we can admit of the prosecution of its labours. For us the National Assembly no longer exists; and on that account it can neither exercise any influence on ordinances respecting the formation of a new provisional central power, nor take any part in negotiations respecting the coming to an agreement with regard to the work of the Constitution—a work set down by the Assembly itself as finished. Austria, therefore, cannot treat at Frankfort according to the plan proposed by Prussia, with its plenipotentiary or with any other prince; and cannot accept the invitation to send a plenipotentiary to the negotiations proposed by Prussia. On the contrary, the Emperor "solemnly protests against all the decisions arising from such negotiations, as well as against their consequences; and he does so with full reservation of all the claims and rights of himself, his government, and his German provinces, claims and rights based on treaties still in force."

In a despatch to Schmerling, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at Frankfort, the same language is held, with an additional statement. "Our gracious sovereign likewise resolved, never to place, on any terms, under a foreign legislative assembly, the legislative power constitutionally exercised by him in common with the representative corps of Austria." The Austrian Deputies at Frankfort are summoned to quit an Assembly which has "entered on an illegal course."

**THE REPLY OF PRUSSIA.**—A new Prussian note, bearing date April 13, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, has, in the clearest and most unequivocal manner, declared to the Olmutz cabinet that the Prussian Government will not be deterred in any way by the opposition of the Austrian ministry from assisting, with all its power, in the speedy formation of a united confederate state, and that it is firmly resolved to uphold and protect the work thus accomplished, with the concordance of the German princes. In a word, the relations of Austria are assuming every day a more warlike appearance; and, however desirous the Prussian court may be to keep on good terms with the Olmutz cabinet, public opinion is too unanimous and strong in this case to allow of the popular demands being disregarded.—*Cologne Gazette*.

**ADHESION OF THE MINOR STATES.**—On the 14th inst., the Plenipotentiaries of twenty-eight of the Governments of Germany signed a document at Frankfort, in which those Governments give their adhesion to the constitution of the empire, and the acceptance by the King of Prussia of the hereditary Imperial Crown. The Plenipotentiary of Wirtemberg had no authority to sign. Hesse Cassel protests against the constitution and election of the king, as treason to the German people. The King of Bavaria is said to have protested against conferring the Imperial title on the King of Prussia, and against organizing Germany without Austria.

In the National Assembly in Frankfort, on the 19th inst., the President read a note, addressed by Herr Camphausen, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, to the Baron Von Gagern, which thus concludes:—"Considering how important the question is for the future destinies of Germany, the King's Government considers it proper to wait a little longer before it sets forth as the ground of its further decision the fact, that the larger German states have not expressed their consent to his Majesty's acceptance of the position assigned to him by the Imperial Assembly." After the reading of the note, declarations were handed in by several Austrian members, and especially by M. Giskra, in which they protested that they would not quit their seats in the House. M. Giskra was violently cheered when he added, that the Austrian Government had not sent him; and that that Government could not, therefore, recall him.

## DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

**PACIFIC INTERFERENCE OF RUSSIA.**—Intelligence was received on Monday, at the Prussian embassy, that the Emperor of Russia has sent a severe note to the King of Denmark, blaming the Danes for recommencing the war, and strongly advising his royal brother to arrange the dispute and grant a constitution to Schleswig.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.**—Further successes have attended the German arms. A skirmish took place on the 10th between the Danish and Schleswig-Holstein forces, between Hedersleben and Christiansfelde, in which the troops of the Duchies were the victors, and in consequence of which the Danes retreated, leaving many prisoners in the hands of the Schleswig-Holsteiners. General Bonin's forces pursued them to the frontier of Jutland, and there is not a Dane now left in the whole Duchy of

Schleswig, except on the islands of Alsen and Arroe. The German commander-in-chief has, it is said, received an order to advance into Jutland, and not stop till he has forced the Danes to sue for peace. German troops of all arms were daily passing to the Duchies.

## AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Prince Windischgrätz has resigned the supreme command in Hungary, and General Welden has succeeded him.

**VIENNA, APRIL 15.**—The news from Hungary continues unfavourable for the Imperial army. The Hungarians have not only taken Waitzen, but they have also taken by storm St. Thomas, the fortified camp of the Servians, defended by 25,000 men and forty cannons. The details of the former action, as given by the German papers, are that Prince Windischgrätz, at the head of his best regiments, opposed the progress of the Hungarians in the direction of Comorn, and that he was backed by the corps of Gotz and Jablonowski. A fierce engagement ensued, in which the superior tactics of the Magyars proved irresistible. General Gotz and many of his officers fell while fighting in the streets of the city of Waitzen. The Imperial troops were driven back and partly routed.

By further advices we learn that the Hungarians had defeated Jellachich, taken a large portion of his staff prisoners, and occupied Gran. Dembinski had passed the Danube at the head of an army numbering, it is said, 50,000, and had taken up a position before Buda, on the right bank of the river. Windischgrätz, entrenched in the latter town, awaited the reinforcements which were arriving from all parts. Meantime, protected by Dembinski, the Hungarian corps under the orders of Gorgey had marched upon Comorn, and obliged the besieging army to retreat before superior numbers. Gorgey then pressed on, occupied Raab and Wieselburg, and marched upon Presburg, to prevent the arrival of the reinforcements expected by Windischgrätz. In the Banat, General Bem had given eight days to the fortresses of Temeswar and Arad, in which to make their submission.

The *Weiner Zeitung* gives news from Bucharest of the 3d of April, which reports a fresh defeat of the Russians by Bem. It is rumoured that all the ministers think it wiser to pacificate than to continue war, but that Windischgrätz and the majority recommend to give Hungary the constitution as it was before March, 1848, while Stadion wishes to let them have the octroyed constitution, and to enforce his centralization schemes.

## UNITED STATES.

The "Canada," mail steam-ship, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, with papers from New York to the 4th inst. The President is stated to be maintaining his ground stoutly against the office-seekers, and to be making but very few changes. The rivers and lakes were thoroughly opened to navigation, and an immense activity of traffic was already manifested. The accounts from California are of the usual stamp. A new city, called Brucceia, had been founded on the Sacramento, thirty miles from San Francisco; and a provisional government had been organized in public meeting. Among the resolutions passed, was one to oppose the introduction of "slavery in every shape and form."

## CANADA.

**RIOT AT TORONTO.**—Accounts from Montreal come down to the 3rd inst. The disturbances which had occurred at Montreal had been repeated in a more serious form at Toronto, on the 22nd of March. Effigies of Messrs. Baldwin, Blake, and Mackenzie, were carried by an immense mob, and at last burnt opposite Mr. Baldwin's house. The house of Mr. McIntosh, where Mr. Mackenzie was staying, was assailed with stones; and the police were attacked on their appearance to protect it. Special constables were enrolled, and the military were called out, and thus order was restored. The latest papers do not mention further disturbances.

On the 3rd instant, the Governor had not yet signified his assent to the Indemnity Bill.

The Canadian press continues to hold the language of excitement which we lately illustrated. The *Toronto Patriot* says, that if the Governor reserve his assent, and send the bill to England, "the Ministry must resign;" but "if he should sanction it, and it become the law of the land, what then? Why, to hazard a prophetic reply on so fearful a question, I should say, a *Convention at Kingston*."

The *Montreal Courier* backs up the spirit displayed at a monster meeting held there "never to submit to pay rebels;" exclaiming—"Let the Parliament pass the bill, let the Governor sanction it if he pleases; but while there is axe and rifle on the frontier, and Saxon hands to wield them, these losses will not be paid."

The journals of the United States comment on these events, and on the tone of the Canadian press; foreseeing "troubles" and a speedy raising of the Republican flag. The *Boston Herald* professes to have received disclosures concerning a contemplated revolution in and invasion of the Canadas by Irish patriots, which has been for some time past agitated, as well in the United States as in the neighbouring provinces of the British kingdom. It says that many of the officers of the volunteers, who served in the United States army in Mexico, are disciplining and arming a large body of men for this purpose. They are employed by a committee of a Canada Association. "A large portion of the funds collected during the Repeal agitations in this country, which, owing to the failure of the Irish in their contemplated insurrection, was never sent to Ireland, is now in the hands of the committee, and together with contributions which are frequently made by

those who first projected the movement and those who have since joined it, constitute the means employed in carrying out this plan of operations."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**PRINCE METTERNICH IN ARREARS FOR TAXES.**—As Prince Metternich has not paid his taxes, about 177,000*fl.*, for his chateau in the Duchy of Nassau, his wines have been seized, and will be shortly sold. Some of his wines are 200 years old.

**RED CLOTHES FORBIDDEN.**—An order issued by the authorities of Vienna, forbids any person from wearing red clothes of any kind, and from displaying a red neckcloth or red ribbons, under pain of immediate trial by court martial. Possibly bulls or turkey cocks, whose antipathy to red is well known, are troublesomely numerous at Vienna.

**FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.**—Among the singularities of advertising literature are some which decidedly show that "they do things differently in France" from what we have a notion of. For instance, it is customary with us for ladies to keep their delicate distresses to themselves; and if they want a husband (as we sometimes read they do, but of course nobody ever knew of such a thing), to "live, pine, and die in single blessedness." Not so with the Parisian fair. They rush into print; turn Joseph Adys on their own account; and proclaim that any eligible party addressing them is sure to hear of something to his advantage. What do you think of this? "To Foreigners.—Matrimony.—A gentleman of character may be introduced to a young lady, on addressing himself by letter to Mad. Lambert, poste restants, Paris;" or one commencing, "Accouchement at 40 francs," &c. And so on, with many others—some rather too piquant for domestic perusal on this side of the water, though exclusively addressed to English families on the continent. But there are other advertisements in *Galignani* that might have been studied with advantage; that is, if read with a due fear of the penalties of an infringement of the Copyright Act before one's eyes. For example, Macaulay's "History of England," printed in every respect equal to the original, for 7*s.* 6*d.*, instead of six times that sum, would be a captivating announcement to many a poor student. So again with Bulwer's "Harold," for 4*s.* 2*d.*; "The Bachelor of the Albany," for 1*s.* 8*d.*; James's "Forgery," 2*s.* 6*d.*; and the same with nearly every recent English work of known merit in every department of literature. Some authors, however, seem to enjoy a greater popularity with our fellow-citizens abroad than they do at home; as, for instance, all Lady Blessington's productions are reprinted, and advertised with a prominence that bespeaks a wide circulation.—*London Correspondent of the Liverpool Advertiser*.

**THE SLAVE-TRADE.**—The last accounts from the coast of Africa show that the slave-trade is in the most thriving condition imaginable, which one instance will establish as true. There have been more captures made by the slave-hunting cruisers during the past twelve months than there have been at any previous period since the cruising system, and this including the whole coast—Brazil, Mozambique, West India tracts, &c., and we may fairly estimate the escapes and successful runs by the number taken.

**FRANCE AND THE PEACE QUESTION.**—The following extracts from *La Presse*, one of the leading French daily journals, will show that, in that country, they are making rapid progress towards peace principles. We understand that a Peace Society, on a broad and comprehensive basis, has been recently established in Paris, and is in active and hearty correspondence and co-operation with the friends of peace in England:—"Will France have peace? Does France think it will be better to expend her strength in the growth of her population rather than the increase of her territory; that it will be better to sow the earth with men that to reap them down; that liberty which is for the benefit of all, is preferable to glory which falls to the lot of but few? Does France think that her honour ought above all things to consist in sheltering democracy under the flag of civilization, and rendering the return of all despotism impossible, whether springing from a throne or a scaffold? Let France declare this. This will be worthy the name of a policy; and we will spare no pains to secure for it the most abundant success, and to make this abundance redound to the national glory through its effects in elevating the condition of the people." "It is necessary to choose between conquest or progress; the choice lies between the two systems, for between them lies no middle path."

**ROSSINI.**—Private letters from Bologna announce that this celebrated composer has become insane, in consequence of a furious attack made upon him by the ultra-Republicans of that city, by which his life was endangered.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—On Friday afternoon, as the Rev. F. Hamilton, chaplain to the East India Company, was standing in conversation at the corner of Prince's-street, Hanover-square, a ladder fell from an adjoining house, and, striking him on the shoulder, prostrated him with great force. He was at once conveyed to the Academy of Music, which he had left but a few minutes previously, and Mr. White Cooper was sent for, who found on examination that the right leg was broken immediately above the ankle joint, the left shoulder much injured, and the back greatly strained. The leg having been set, the rev. gentleman was conveyed to his residence at Poplar, and we are happy to learn that, notwithstanding the severities of the injuries, he is likely to do well.



## THE STANFIELD-HALL MURDERS.

## EXECUTION OF RUSH.

(From the Times.)

NORWICH, April 21.

James Blomfield Rush, the perpetrator of the Stanfield-hall murders, was executed this day at noon in front of Norwich Castle. The enormity of his crimes, the station in life which he had previously occupied, the extraordinary circumstances of the whole case, his inexplicable conduct during the trial, and the steadiness with which he has since then persevered in denying the guilt which was so clearly brought home to him, have all tended to attract, in an unusual degree, the attention of the public to the particulars of his fate.

The conduct and language of such a monster in human form, previous to his execution, when oppressed by the memory of his tremendous guilt, and knowing that his days and hours were numbered, cannot be uninteresting to the psychologist. There are, too, a variety of circumstances already published to the world which have increased the curiosity felt upon this point. Rush, like several other great criminals—amongst whom may be mentioned Eugene Aram and Thurtell—undertook his own defence, which he conducted so as to strengthen the case against him, and supply links to the evidence previously wanting. Like Tawell, who was also a native of Norfolk, he was observant of the outward forms of religion, and, while contemplating a savage and wholesale murder, practised family devotion with his mistress. One of our greatest novelists, by a happy flight of imagination, represents a convict, when on the scaffold and about to die, proving the ruling passion strong in death by picking the pocket of the chaplain. Rush managed at his trial, in the presence of judge and jury, with the court crowded in every corner by spectators, to abstract a £40 check from a pocket-book handed up to him for inspection, and dexterously to conceal the paper in the lining of his hat, principally, as it would appear, for the purpose of blackening the character of the solicitor prosecuting on behalf of the Crown. Like several other celebrated murderers, he was not a man addicted to drink, and, singular to say, his general abstemiousness on this point gave tremendous force to a little fact in his conduct on the night of the murders which was stated by Emily Sandford.

These remarkable coincidences give additional interest to the details of his conduct immediately before his execution, and to his general bearing from the time when sentence of death was pronounced against him and his doom irrevocably fixed. The following particulars we owe to the courtesy of Mr. Pinson, Governor of Norwich Castle, and of the Rev. Mr. Brown, Chaplain to the Gaol. These gentlemen state that Rush, from the commencement of his imprisonment, assumed the character of innocence and piety, and so carefully asserted his pretensions to these qualities, and so over-acted his part, as to throw at once the strongest suspicions on his sincerity. He took every opportunity of denying his guilt, professing perfect tranquillity and unhesitating confidence in his acquittal. His constant language was, "Thank God, I am quite comfortable in body and mind; I eat well, drink well, and sleep well." The wretched man's sleep, however, was observed by his attendants not to be so quiet as he himself represented it. He was constant in his attendance at chapel, and very soon after his commitment requested the chaplain to administer the sacrament to him privately. This, however, the chaplain refused to do, and thereupon Rush lost all confidence in him. After conviction he requested that the Rev. W. W. Andrews, of Felmingham, and the Rev. C. J. Blake, of Ketteringham, might be permitted to visit him in Mr. Brown's company. This wish was of course complied with, and no doubt the convict expected to work upon the minds of those gentlemen, whose churches he had been in the habit of attending, a conviction of his innocence. Finding, however, that he was deceived in this hope, and that he could not impose on them a doubt of his guilt, he became dissatisfied with them also, and his last interview with them, as will be seen, terminated in a violent altercation. The chaplain, who had determined to refuse to him the sacrament while he remained impenitent and without confession, was apprehensive that he would request to have it administered on the day of his execution. He, however, expressed no such wish, but about five minutes before he left the chapel to be pinioned he said he had hoped that it had been the intention of Mr. Blake and Mr. Andrews to receive the sacrament with him. The chaplain came to him about half-past eight o'clock this morning, and he seemed glad to join in devotion, but whenever his guilt was assumed, and confession and repentance were urged on him, his constant reply was, "God knows my heart; He is my judge, and you have prejudged me." Last night at nine o'clock Mr. Pinson went to speak to Rush relative to a letter sent to him by his eldest daughter, expressed, it is said, in a very proper and feeling manner. Mr. Pinson had two doors to unlock close to the bedside of the prisoner before he could approach him, yet Rush professed to have been in a profound sleep when awakened by him. He had not retired to rest more than an hour previously, and Mr. Pinson was perfectly satisfied that he could not have been asleep as he pretended. He kept his bed till eleven or twelve o'clock, and told the turnkeys in attendance on him that he had had a beautiful sleep, yet no five minutes in the interval had passed that his eyes were not wide open and fixed on theirs. About two o'clock, becoming very restless, he got up and commenced reading a religious book, passages of which

he interlined, expressing at the same time a wish that the book might be given to his family. Thus two or three hours of the short time remaining to him passed away. He then got into bed again, but could not rest, and was up and down constantly until the chaplain came to him. For breakfast, he requested that a little thin gruel might be given to him. He was then engaged in reading till after ten o'clock, when he went to the chapel and heard service performed with the other prisoners. This lasted till twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, and at its close he was left with the chaplain and Mr. Andrews. They again solemnly urged upon him the duties of repentance and confession, but he became much irritated, repeated his innocence, and said that the real criminal would be known in two years. He was proceeding to quarrel violently with them, when Mr. Pinson entered the chapel and removed him. Mr. Pinson states, as a further illustration of the prisoner's state of mind, that he hardly ever visited him without his saying, "Thank God Almighty, all is right." At one of the interviews with his family at which he was present, Rush asked whether the Queen would be in a hurry to hang him; and upon being expostulated with for using such an expression, added, "I am all ready for that. You cannot suppose that having prepared my defence, I am not ready in that respect. Thank God Almighty, I am quite prepared to die." Nothing in his conduct is more remarkable than the reliance which he placed upon his defence of himself, his confidence in his power to convince others of his innocence, and his anger at hearing that the world was unanimous in thinking him guilty. On leaving the chapel he went into the prison-yard, and washed his face and hands, and the back of his neck, with cold water at the pump. From the prison-yard he was conducted to the room of one of the turnkeys, where Calcraft, the executioner, was waiting to receive him. On observing him, Rush said, "Is that the man who is to perform this duty?" to which Mr. Pinson replied that it was. Calcraft then desired him to sit down, which he did, and the operation of pinioning commenced. The prisoner, who appeared perfectly calm and collected, said with a shrug, "This don't go easy; I don't want the cord to hurt me." His request was complied with, and the rope was moved a little to give him relief. He then said that he was comfortable, and the sad procession having been formed, he was conducted to his doom.

The morning was cold, dismal, and cheerless, and the few groups who collected on the hill were principally farmers, attracted there as much by business as curiosity. As the day advanced the sun shone out, and the inhabitants of the city came up in greater numbers to the spot. Shortly before 12 o'clock the number of spectators received a great accession. The trains from Yarmouth and other places came in loaded with passengers, and the population of the whole surrounding country poured towards the spot. There might have been 12,000 or 13,000 people present—a large number, certainly, to be attracted by curiosity and the love of excitement to a spectacle so painful as a public execution. Among them, as is usual on such occasions, were a large number of women and boys, eagerly looking forward for the appearance of the prisoner, and passing the interval very much in the same manner as the galleries of our great theatres do between the acts on a Shakespeare night with Macready as the star. Some housetops had a few spectators upon them, and we observed a great number of people perched upon the square tower of one of the city churches. The short space between the Castle entrance and the drop was lined on one side by the magistrates of the county, and on the other by the representatives of the press. At last the death knell began to toll from the spire of St. Peter's Mancroft, and shortly after 12 o'clock the dreadful procession emerged from the Castle, and took its way to the drop. First came the sheriffs and javelin-men, and then followed the convict, attended by the Governor and executioner; on their way they were met by the chaplain, who read the funeral service with a loud voice. The wretched prisoner moved along with great firmness. He was dressed in black, wore patent leather boots, and had his shirt collar, which was scrupulously clean, turned over. As his head was bare the features of his face could be distinctly marked. They had undergone no perceptible change since his trial. Perhaps he might have looked somewhat paler, but his determined expression had not changed, and the man was in all respects the same unwavering, resolute being, who for six days conducted his own defence in a court of justice, though oppressed, not only by the conviction of his enormous guilt, but also by the knowledge that it had been so clearly brought home to him. His step never faltered, and he regularly marched to his doom. On catching sight of the scaffold he lifted his eyes to Heaven, raised as far as he could his pinioned hands, and shook his head mournfully from side to side once or twice. The pantomime was perfect, conveying almost as clearly as words a protest of innocence, combined with resignation, to his fate. As he walked along he asked the governor what the words were with which the burial service ended. He was told that it was with the benediction, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c., and he requested that the drop might fall when the chaplain came to those words.

The wretched man then mounted the scaffold, but instead of looking to the crowd without turned his face to the Castle walls. Calcraft immediately drew the white nightcap over his head, and, fastening the fatal rope to the beam, adjusted the noose to his neck. The unhappy man, even at this dreadful moment, had not lost his coolness. "This does not go easy," he said, "put the thing a little higher—

take your time—don't be in a hurry." These were his last words. The rope was in the right place—the drop fell—and in an instant the murderer was dead. No struggles ensued, and the dreadful ceremony was performed as quickly and well as is practicable, and with fewer revolting circumstances than usual. During the whole time the crowd without maintained a solemn silence, and the only sounds that accompanied the fall of the body, and jerking of the tightened rope, were one or two faint shrieks. After being suspended for one hour it was cut down and carried back to the Castle on a litter. There a cast was taken from it, after which it was placed in a shell previous to interment within the precincts. At five o'clock the features had undergone so great a change that no one could recognize them. The hair had then been shaved off, and the cranio-logical development might be accurately observed. The appearances presented certainly seemed to justify the verdict of the jury. Thus perished, while still in the prime of life, James Blomfield Rush, the perpetrator of the Stanfield-hall murders.

Mrs. JERMY AND ELIZA CHESTNEY.—The accounts from Stanfield-hall are, in both cases, decidedly of a favourable character. Mrs. Jermy continues to progress, and has been able to leave her bed and sit up for some hours every day. Eliza Chestney continues to improve in health, and has also been able to leave her bed, and to move about a little on crutches. The subscription for her amounts to £558 8s. 6d.

EMILY SANDFORD.—The subscription for this unfortunate female now amounts to £438.

It is stated that Emily Sandford is about to emigrate, under the protection of a brother.

SUSPICIONS RESPECTING RUSH.—It will not be a matter of surprise (says the Times) that since the perpetration of the murders at Stanfield-hall, the country-side should have teemed with stories of the murderer's previous life. Facts are recollected which before appeared natural and of small account, but, seen through another medium, are now deemed mysterious and full of suspicion. The nurse whom he had engaged to attend his mother on her death-bed remembers that one night, in the month of August, 1848, Rush told her he would sit up with the sick woman, and desired her to go to bed. When she had retired, as he bade her, she declares Rush came into her room, as if to ascertain if she were asleep. At the first dawn, he entered her apartment again, and told her that his mother had been dead for some hours. She adds, that when she rushed into the dead woman's room she found that Rush had laid out the corpse with his own hands. He had summoned no witness to her last moments—he had asked no assistance in performing the last offices to the dead. We do not of course give this story as though there were anything to justify the horrible inference which the nurse no doubt suggests, but as showing the feelings of the neighbourhood towards the man. But in the following extract from the Norfolk papers there is more of certainty. The death of the elder Rush (the stepfather of the murderer) was certainly a violent and a bloody one. The fact is attested by a judicial investigation and the verdict of a coroner's jury. Rush was present, and Rush alone. Knowing what we now know of the man's ruthless character, a dark suspicion will arise in the mind that he was not altogether disconnected with the fact:—

On Thursday last (the 21th of October, 1844) Mr. Rush, a respectable farmer at Felmingham, and father of Mr. Rush, a farmer and auctioneer at Wymondham, was shot dead on the spot in his own kitchen, by the accidental discharge of a gun. It appeared that the son had been over the father's farm at Felmingham shooting, having paid his father a visit for a day's sport; and having returned home to his father's, had been admiring his gun, and directing the attention of his father to it as a very superior one. The son retired into another room and left his father without examining the gun. Almost directly after a report was heard, and when the son went to see what was the matter, he found the bleeding corpse of his father lying prostrate in the kitchen. It was found that the gun had gone off, lodging the whole contents in the head of his father, entering at the left cheek. Instantaneous death was the consequence. An inquest was held on the following day before Mr. Dench, coroner for the Liberties of the Duchy of Lancaster, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Piccadilly, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large; an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will be scarcely credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended Galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday, Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

[Advertisement.]—THE TOOTH-ACHE.—This pain seems designed to call our attention to the decay going on in the teeth, and warns us to see to their preservation. When teeth are partially decayed, to touch them with food often causes intense pain. Unmasticated substances are, therefore, passed into the stomach, and indigestion, and its attendant pains, soon ensue. By filling decayed teeth with Brande's Enamel, which hardens shortly after it has been placed in the cavity, the decay may be checked, the teeth rendered painless, and mastication be duly performed with comfort.



## LAW, POLICE, AND ASSIZE.

**JUDGE AND COUNSEL AT ISSUE.**—John and Eliza Copeland, the couple who were acquitted on a charge of murdering their child, were tried last week at the Old Bailey for assaulting and neglecting it. They were found guilty of a common assault, and each was ordered to be imprisoned for six months. During this trial, there was a regular Old Bailey "scene" between the Judge—Mr. Commissioner Bullock—and Mr. Prendergast. The latter put a question to a witness; an opposing counsel said it was a "leading" one; and the Judge decided that it could not be put. Mr. Prendergast rebelled, insisting that the question was correct: Mr. Bullock had better consult some one on the point. Mr. Prendergast, when desired by the Judge to "sit down," declared that he should not—he should please himself. The Bench retorted, that he might "stand if he liked." Mr. Prendergast rejoined, he would not be put down by a "person" who did not know more, if so much, of these things as he did. After the Judge had retorted to all these "disgraceful observations," and called for decency and respect towards the Court, he himself asked the witness the question on which all the dignified contention had arisen.

**THE LADY THIEF.**—Miss Lydia Dixon has been re-examined by the Richmond magistrates. Two letters were read from persons acquainted with Miss Dixon: Mr. Betts, a surgeon of Hammersmith, stated that she was strange and eccentric, and had suffered from brain-fever; Mr. Tapstell, of Rotherhithe, requested the magistrates to inquire into her mental state, as he believed that her mind had been unsound, for a long period, through severe illness. More cases of theft were gone into, and the prisoner was again remanded. Additional property had been found at a lodging rented by Miss Dixon at Hammersmith. At the two lodgings goods of a most miscellaneous nature, and in great quantities, were accumulated; and, as no attempt had been made to remove the private marks of the tradesmen, nearly all, it is expected, will be identified.

**CASE OF DYCE SOMBRE.**—In the Court of Chancery, on Friday, the Lord Chancellor dismissed the petition of Mr. Dyce Sombre, praying that the commission of lunacy now in force against him might be superseded.

**DEFAUDING NEWSPAPERS.**—At Guildhall, on Saturday, a respectably-dressed young man, who gave the name of John Crossley, and described himself as an advertising agent, living at the Bolton Coffee-house, Tooley-street, Borough, was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. John Relfe, of No. 10, Osborne-street, Whitechapel, said that he had been in the habit of advertising in the *Patriot* and *British Banner* newspapers. On Monday last the prisoner called for the account, when witness told him that he was not prepared to pay it, as he should like to call at the office and see if everything was correct, and that he might look in in the course of the week. On the Wednesday the prisoner again called, but as he (Mr. Relfe) had not had time to go to the office, the affair was put off until that day (Saturday). Before leaving the premises, Crossley said that, if the money was paid to him instead of at the office, he could allow him ten per cent., upon which witness replied, that if that were the case he would prefer paying him. However, on Friday he went to the office, and discovered that not only was no per centage allowed, but that the prisoner was not even known there. Accordingly, that morning he had an officer in readiness, and the prisoner having called and been paid £7 17s. 6d., for the *British Banner*, he was directly taken into custody. The prisoner, before he was apprehended, asked when he should call for the account due to the *Patriot*. Mr. John Charles Davis, of 69, Leadenhall-street, cutler, said, that the prisoner called upon him for two bills; one of £3 5s., due to the *Patriot*, and the other of £3, for the *British Banner*, making in all £6 5s. Alderman Challis asked when he paid the money? Mr. Davis replied, on the 8th of February. The prisoner had made application before. Mr. D. Pratt, of 5, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, publisher of the above newspapers, said, that no one was authorized to receive monies except the clerks in his office. He had never seen the prisoner. The prisoner declined making any remark, and Alderman Challis remanded him until Friday next, as there was no doubt fresh charges would be brought against him.

[We understand that on Saturday evening two more individuals were apprehended in the Borough, on suspicion of having fraudulently obtained money from several persons on account of the *Watchman*. From what has transpired, it is evident that a conspiracy has existed for some time past to defraud newspaper proprietors. Advertisers will do well to be on their guard, and decline paying moneys to any parties unless they are duly authenticated. There is a respectable individual of the same name connected with the *Watchman* office, who is not the person charged].

**FRYER v. GATHERCOLE.**—COURT OF EXCHEQUER, MONDAY.—This was an action of libel, in which the plaintiff complained that the defendant, who is the vicar of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, had published a pamphlet calculated to injure his character in the eyes of his neighbours, the plaintiff being a gentleman of fortune, residing in the town of Chatteris, where he carries on the business of a brewer. Mr. Prendergast now moved for a new trial, on the ground of the improper reception of evidence. The Chief Baron, after some little discussion, said that he thought the case was a proper one for further argument; and, accordingly, a rule nisi was granted.

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**A "BONNY SERVANT LASS."**—I am delighted with everything I see in my blessed old Scotland, except the bare feet of so many "bonny lasses." Otherwise, I like to look round even on low life in Scotland. The tall, large-limbed peasantry, still corresponding with Tacitus's description of them two thousand years ago, are sagacious, undegenerate Caledonians. The lasses, in general, are strapping queans, with more bone than beauty, and yield the palm in soft features to yours of the south; but you see a great many good figures, and blyth, comely countenances among them. Nay, it has struck me still more than it did in France, that when nature turns out beauty in Scotland, she takes pride and pains in making that beauty a paragon—even in the lowest classes. Where do you think I should have seen a head, neck, and figure—to copy which, I am sure, any great artist in the world would take a far journey—a figure that sets you dreaming about the heroines of romance? Why, in the very servant maid that waits at Mr. Gray's table! The first day she served at table, I was "struck all of a heap" with the living picture, but took only looks, unobserved by others, and still more by the maid herself; for the admiring gaze which a gentleman may prolong, without insult, on a lady, becomes an insult, when directed to a poor servant girl. And so well I played the hypocrite, that, when the cloth was removed, and Margaret gone, the Miss G—s expressed their astonishment that I was the only man of taste to whom Margaret had ever handed the bread, who had not glowered at her, and gone half daft in raving about her. Yesterday a deputation of the "Campbell Club," accompanied by Professor Wilson, who had come from Edinburgh and joined the club dinner, came to Blairbeth whilst the family were from home. I rang to get refreshment for them, and fair Margaret brought it in. The professor looked at her with such admiration, that I told him in Latin to contain his raptures, and he did so; but rose and walked round the room like a lion pacing his cage. . . . Before parting, he said, "Cammel, that might be your ain Gertrude! Could you not just ring and get me a sight of that vision of beauty again?" "No, no," I told him; "get you gone, you moral philosopher loon, and give my best respects to your wife and daughters."—*Memoirs of T. Campbell.*

**THE STATE NOT A FIT EDUCATOR.**—Mr. Andrew Coventry Dick, of Edinburgh, in a philosophical work on "The Nature and Office of the State," gives his opinion, "that the State has no right to undertake" the work of education. He treats the question as one of some difficulty, but assigns the following reasons in favour of leaving the work of training the young entirely in the hands of private individuals:—"Private benevolence has already made large, and will, undoubtedly, yet make larger provision for the education of the people; and I would expect to find, if the results were appreciable, that these private efforts made up by their superior efficiency, for all their inferiority to a State Establishment, in amplitude and symmetry and stability. There are two other considerations:—First, the State, in assuming the function of educator, arrogates intellectual and moral authority. To this it has no right; and destitute as it is of the wisdom and superintending capacity necessary to execute such an office, it is compelled to attempt it by laying down general laws. These are framed according to the views of a Legislature, the organ not of the wise but of the powerful; they take little or no account of the individual and class peculiarities that prevail among mankind; when once fixed, they are with difficulty altered, and therefore soon become unsuitable to the age; so that its interference in this affair is likely to be as perplexing and enfeebling to the healthful spontaneous action of the community, and generally mischievous, as it is theoretically unauthorized. Secondly, a system of education must embrace religion. But it seems now generally admitted, that in education by the State religion must either be left out, or taught in a form, which, however it may satisfy some few persons claiming to be philosophers, is regarded by the rest of the world as defective and mutilated. If, however, the State can give only an education defective, or worse than defective, in this capital point, is it conceivable that education can be part of its duty?"

**A DAY IN BERLIN.**—Berlin is now broad awake. The droshkies are beginning to move in long rows towards the various railroads; military bands march through the streets playing lively airs; officers in showy costume come prancing along on full-blooded horses—perhaps a hearse followed by six mourning coaches (Berlin takes great pride in its mourning coaches), and ten or twelve carriages, trail slowly towards the gate on their way to the cemetery; the hawkers of fruit, vegetables, and fish, are in full cry; the handmaids of *Clio-videlicet*, the young women in the employ of the newsvendors—run about from house to house with their baskets full of intelligence; and the numerous shoe-blacks hasten from one furnished lodging to another, to perform their daily service for single gentlemen, and polish and purify—alas! only the outward man. There is one going into that lodging-house who has nine masters—one literary gentleman, two lawyers, two *Hofraths*, one student, two barons, and one tradesman—for whom he performs more or less of the services of a valet. When he merely brushes clothes and cleans shoes, he receives a consideration of rather more than 2s. per month; and when he runs on errands, perhaps two or three times that sum; and, besides this, heaven sends him odd jobs and presents here and there, so that as his claims on life are not exorbitant, he is cheerful and content, and

seldom in want of money, as the young baron to whom he is now going always is. The dandy is still in bed with parched lips, a fevered pulse, and dark shadows round his eyes; he looks but poorly now, but when he has made his toilette, and given audience to his hair-dresser, his bootmaker, his tailor—or perhaps a legal functionary who has come on this occasion in his stead—and to a Jew money-lender, he will be seen again in full bloom in the fashionable world. It is now the middle of the day; carriages are rolling along to the favourite drives; droshkies are tearing through the streets from the railways; in the hotels all hands are full, and all legs in motion. Here students are studying the last communistic and atheistic pamphlets; there *gens-d'armes* are going to levy a distress, and take away the beds from a poor family; many shops fill with customers, many eyes fill with tears; loungers stand sauntering before windows of print-shops, or look into booksellers' to find out at least the titles of the new books (often, the best part of them); people drive or ride to the Thiergarten or "The Limes," or pay visits, and gossip, and cheat, and flirt, as usual. On the benches, under the trees, young men sit talking of the progress of the species, and the "absolute idea." All over the town postmen with their yellow collars and cuffs are running up and down stairs, with their bundles of hopes and fears, and disappointments, and plans and wishes; and there on the bridge stands an unfortunate father of a family, gazing into the dark waters of the Spree, which, perhaps, before this time to-morrow, will be flowing over his lifeless body. The sun is setting. People come pouring out of the shops of the Swiss confectioners; the "Correspondents from Berlin," looking pleased, for they have packed up intelligence enough to furnish matter for the next post for their respective papers; republicans, democrats, socialists, repair to private rooms to finish their discussions; a solitary adherent of absolute monarchy goes home by himself, and takes with him some bonbons for his wife. Where are these various groups bound for? For the concerts—the winter garden—the Italian opera—the French theatre—the mercantile and scientific lectures—the anti-cham-pagne club—the "Keep-on-your-hat society"—to the saloons, to the Colosseum, to musical meetings—to polytechnic, statistical, geographical, philological, antiquarian, religious, temperance, social, or benevolent associations. Faint lights are twinkling from garret-windows, where poor mechanics are still hard at work, and will be for hours to come—theatres are brilliantly illuminated—carriages drive through the streets to balls and parties—political toasts are received with three times three—and the night watchman comes out again, calls "Past ten o'clock," and sees that on his beat all the street-doors are shut. *Gens-d'armes* order merry gentlemen to take their cigars out of their mouths—a doctor's carriage drives rapidly past—"There is some one determined not to die without medical assistance"—here, in this ground-floor dwelling, you can hear a dispute going on about the German Catholics—from others come songs in favour of liberty. Gradually the streets become more and more silent, dark, and lonely; carriages return from parties—eleven o'clock, twelve o'clock strikes—the last hackney-coaches go nodding wearily home to their stables—the last cigar-shops put up their shutters—in the hotels and wine-houses there is still noise, and from afar is heard faintly the music of a serenade; but all else is hushed—everybody goes to bed, and whoever is not kept awake by care and sorrow, goes to sleep, while stars twinkle, and God wakes and watches over all.—*Westminster Review.*

**EDUCATION OF THE DOMESTIC CIRCLE.**—Something can be done with a child from a very early period of existence. For instance, if he cries, we may avoid a great evil if we abstain from administering dainties for the purpose of soothing him; or, on the other hand, from using him harshly by way of punishment. The crying of a child on account of any little accident or disappointment is less an evil to him than an annoyance to us; we probably attach too much consequence to the idea of keeping children quiet, as if quietness were in him a virtue. If, however, it appear really desirable to stop the crying of an infant, the best way is to produce a diversion in his mind. Create some novelty about or before him, and if it be sufficient to give a new turn to his feelings, he will become what is called "good" immediately. This is a cheap way of effecting the object, and it can be attended by no imaginable bad consequences. It must be remarked, however, that we—that is, grown-up people—are ourselves the causes of much avoidable squalling among the young. A child is looking at something, or is enjoying himself in some little sport with a companion; from fondness, or some other cause, we snatch him up of a sudden in our arms: he cries. Can we wonder? Should any of us like to be whipped up from a dinner-table in the midst of soup, or from a concert-room when Jenny Lind is enchanting all ears? Undoubtedly, it is injustice to a child to treat him thus, not to speak of the worse injustice of punishing him in such circumstances for crying. He is entitled to have all his will consulted before we snatch him away merely for our own amusement. Should it be necessary to interfere with his amusements, or put a stop to them, use diversion and kind words, by way of softening matters, and we shall probably have nothing to complain of. Our ancestors were severe with children. There used to be some terrible maxims about maintaining awe, and breaking or bending the will. Corporal correction was abundantly resorted to. The direct result of the system of terror was to produce habits of falsehood and barbarism, for there is no child who will not tell a lie if afraid of punishment on letting out the truth, and the beating he gets only serves as



an example of violence for his own conduct towards brothers, sisters, and companions. Kindness is now the rule in fashion—upon the whole an improvement. An excess in this direction would, however, be as fatal as one of an opposite kind. It is not so much kindness that is required as simple civility and justice. Treat children with courtesy, and as rational beings, and they will generally be found sufficiently docile. We hear obedience trumpeted as a first requisite; but the question is, how is a right kind of obedience to be obtained? Our opinion is, that the fewer commands we address to children the better. Ask them politely. It is difficult for any one, even a child, to refuse what is so asked. If they do, they lie so plainly in error, that little can be needed beyond a calm expression of opinion on the subject. They will be less likely to refuse a second time.

As soon as their understanding fits them for such intercommunion, children should be made the companions, friends, and confidants of their parents. The old rule was, that in their parents' presence they should be perfectly quiet. This might be a gratifying homage to the parent, but it was not education to the child. If a child is brought to a family table, he should be allowed to join the family conversation, that he may learn to converse. It is both surprising and gratifying to observe how soon children work up to the standard of their parents' attainments, and how beautifully they repay the openness and confidence with which they are treated, by reposing the most unreserved confidence in return.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

**A CITY OF SALT.**—I have already hinted that Siwah is built of fossil salt, or rather earth in which salt is mixed in great proportions, sometimes more than half; and this circumstance, curious in itself, becomes the more so from the fact that as long ago as the age of Herodotus, the people of those regions built their dwellings of the same material, and that the Father of History, for recording this among other incredible facts, gained the name of the Father of Lies. It was extremely interesting to us to detach portions from the walls that rose on every side, and seeing on breaking them, the pure salt white and sparkling within, whilst without, of course, dust and dirt and heat had imparted a greyish hue. I imagine that, as at Garah, rafters of the palm-tree enter plentifully into the construction of the whole pile.—*Adventures in the Libyan Desert.*

**RUSSIAN AND CIRCASSIAN.**—At a great military review which I attended, the mountaineers, of whom some hundreds daily visited Wladikaukas, seemed to look on with a peculiar interest. Their eagle eyes were immovably fixed on the rows of muskets in the Russian ranks. The regular movements of thousands at the word of command—the simultaneous clang, like a single report, of the arms during exercise—the marching, the wheeling, the roll of the drums, and the music—all this was a spectacle that excited their attention to the highest degree. The exercise was tolerably severe, for it lasted many hours; the air was cold, snow lay upon the ground; and during the inspection of the haversacks, the soldiers were required to kneel down on the snow. To me the contrast was peculiarly interesting between the broad-shouldered, short-nosed Russians, and the slender Caucasians, with their noble aquiline profile, as they here stood opposed in numbers close to each other. In the countenances of the one were uniform traits of patience and brute obedience; every expression that could indicate an independent thought seemed drilled out of them. On the other side, an audacious bearing, a bold mien, every individual a man, a complete hero in himself! What must these *Inghushes*, these *Tschetshenes*, have felt at such a sight as this? Their inward thoughts would hardly have been extorted by the closest inquiries; one could only attempt to divine them from the expression of their looks. I may have been mistaken, but I fancied that I read in them little that was favourable to the Russian system. These looks—full of pride, hatred, and contempt—seemed to say, "Behold them, the vile slaves, who would fain make us bow under their ruler's yoke! Is not their lot one of the most wretched? Let us thank God that we do not yet share it with them; and let us go on fighting to the uttermost rather than become slaves such as they are!"—*The Caucasus and the Land of the Cossacks.*

### GLEANINGS.

One million Irishmen, within twenty-two years, have been naturalized as citizens of the United States.

You often hear of a man "being in advance of his age," but you never heard of a woman being in the same predicament.

**HUMBUG DEFINED.**—"Papa, tell me what is humbug!" "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirt!"

**WHO KNOWS?**—Had Cleopatra's nose been a little shorter, the whole face of the world might have been changed.—*Pascal.*

**IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.**—(By *Electric Express*.)—Her Majesty the Queen has appeared in short dresses and scanty skirts.—*Gateshead Observer.*

The third edition of the *Morning Herald* on Wednesday is to announce the following important intelligence: "Our French letter of yesterday evening has not yet arrived."

One thousand pounds of snuff, coagulated and incorporated with oilcake, and in this shape endeavoured to be introduced free of duty, was last week seized on board a Dutch steamer on the Thames.

A naval officer has proposed a plan of fitting a steam-vessel with ice-hammer and ice-saws, to be worked by the shaft of the engine, for the purpose of navigating the polar seas.

"Chun-ah-You," says the *Liverpool Advertiser*, "the intelligent Chinese, whose conversion to Christianity and baptism was announced some time since, is about to enter the Birkenhead College as a student for the China mission."

On Sunday week, during the morning service at Corham Church, Wiltshire, a starling got into one of the large pipes of the organ, whence it could not extricate itself. When the organ was being played, the bird expressed its alarm by cries; but after the service, the pipe was taken out, and the captive released from its musical prison.

**THE NEW SOVEREIGN.**—The *Débat* notices as follows the recent English excursion party:—"Several hundreds of English citizens have come to return the visit which the National Guards paid them some months back. It was formerly the sovereigns who paid these international visits; now that the sovereign is called the people, it is the citizens who do so."

It is said that the engine manufactory of the North Western Railway, at Crewe, turns out a new locomotive and tender every Monday morning.

**GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.**—A coil of tubing, 940 feet in length, has just been manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company for a gentleman in Warwickshire to convey the supply of water from the park reservoirs to his mansion-house.

The *Manchester Examiner* says: "We have more generals and field-officers with an army of 130,000 men than the French army can find employment for with upwards of 400,000 men, and this includes the staff and general officers for the National Guard."

A railway labourer is in custody at Glasgow, charged with having five wives.

"The assizes," remarks the *Gloucester Journal*, "are the saturnalia of crime. Tradesmen count their gains; the inns resound with jollity; the streets are merry with music; and 'the founders of the feast'—the thieves, ruffians, and man-slayers—caught in the dragnet of the law, are torn with expectation, or overwhelmed by despair."

### ART AND TACT.

Intelligence and courtesy not always are combined.

Often in a wooden house a golden room we find.

—*Longfellow—from Friedrich von Logau.*

**PRIZE ESSAY.**—The Mayor of Worcester has offered three prizes, the first of ten pounds, and two of five pounds, for essays on the following subject:—"The tendency of mental cultivation in the several departments of science, literature, the arts, morals, and religion, to promote the social and personal happiness of mankind, and to counteract or eradicate those propensities to idleness, drunkenness, and other vices, which lead many to the degradation of pauperism, and not a few to the commission of crimes which involve themselves and others in ruin and protracted suffering. The subject to be illustrated chiefly in its bearing on the improvement and elevation of the working classes."

**CANADIAN CHURNING.**—In Canada butter is churned by the agency of a dog. The machine is worked much on the same principle as a treadmill, and is exceedingly disliked by the poor dog. Goats are sometimes made to perform the same service.

The Irish papers announce that Professor Glukman is engaged in the construction of a photographic apparatus, by which, with the aid of Lord Rosse's monster telescope, it is hoped that delineations of the most distant planetary arrangements and movements may be obtained.

**SALUTARY POISONING.**—Lately a young man of Chesterfield, wished to purchase two ounces of laudanum. The chemist, guessing he was in love from his looks, gave him two ounces of tincture of rhubarb. His love fit was cured, and his love of life restored.

**DR. FRANKLIN'S PRACTICAL REBUKE.**—Dr. Franklin says he dined on one occasion with some friends, and that they locked the door and made him drink to excess. In about a month after, the doctor invited the same party to dine at his house; and, after they had satisfied themselves, he ordered in legs of beef and mutton, when they had been in expectation of the wine. They were surprised at him. They looked at him, and he looked at them. After locking the door on them, he said, "Don't be surprised, gentlemen. When I dined with you, you made me drink, whether I would or not: now I shall make you eat, whether you will or not."

**SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—A luggage train on Thursday afternoon ran into some sheep which had strayed on to the Midland line at Wigton, and killed two or three of them. On the arrival of the train at the next station (Leicester), it was found that by some means a sheep had been forced in the fire-box and was still alive, although the wool was burnt off its back, its ears from its head, and even holes burnt through the skin. It was immediately killed and put out of its torture. This would beat the American "cow-ketcher," were it not for the sufferings the poor sheep must have undergone.—*Leicester Mercury.*

### BIRTHS.

April 20, at New Park-road, Brixton-hill, Mrs. JAMES SPICER, of a son.

April 23, at Brownlow-road, Dalston, the wife of Mr. FELL, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

April 12, at Helstone, MONTAGU HERBERT JENNER, Esq., sixth son of the Right Hon. Sir H. J. Fust, Dean of the Arches, &c., to ANNE, second daughter of A. ROGERS, Esq., of Helstone, solicitor.

April 17, at the Registry Office, Mr. COOKE BAINES, of Hallaton, Leicestershire, to Miss HANNAH BOWSER, daughter of Mr. Bowser, of St. George's-street East, London.

April 17, by license, at Cowbridge Chapel, Hertford, by the Rev. J. H. Bowhay, the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS, of High Wycombe, Bucks, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of S. SWAN-NELL, Esq., of Howland-house.

April 18, at the Baptist Chapel, Wells, by the Rev. J. H. Osborne, Mr. EDWARD CLASSEY, of Wells, to MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. WEBBER, yeoman, of Butleigh.

April 18, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by the Rev. John T. Feaston, the Rev. RICHARD PERRY CLARKE, of Over Darwen, Lancashire, to FANNY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. PAYNE, LL.D., Theological Tutor of the Western College.

April 19, at Albion Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. J. Browne, of North Walsham, the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. JOHN BROWN, B.A., of Wrentham, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. H. Cross, of St. George's, Bermuda.

### DEATHS.

April 5, suddenly, of an affection of the brain, occasioned by anticipating his brother's death, WILLIAM, third son of Mr. J. DUNCKLEY, of Warwick.

April 15, at Wollerton, Shropshire, ELIZABETH JANE, the infant daughter of the Rev. J. H. BARROW, of Benton-park, Rawden, Leeds.

April 16, at Newton Linford, near Leicester, JANE, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. STANFORD, of Devizes, and youngest daughter of Mr. W. Johnson, of the former place.

April 16, at 7, Tonbridge-place, New-road, aged 18 months, ALFRED CLARKE, son of the Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON.

April 17, at Guernsey, aged 81 years, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady DE SAUMAREZ, the relict of Admiral Lord De Saumarez, G.C.B.

April 17, ARTHUR, the fourth son of Mr. J. DUNCKLEY, of Warwick.

April 18, at Sandgate, FLORETTA MARY ANNE, the wife of T. T. HODGES, Esq., M.P.

April 18, from the effects of scarlet fever and hooping cough, aged 4 years, JOHN BERRY, the tenderly-beloved child of Mr. A. M. FLINT, of Spring-hill-house, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire. Recently, at Georgetown, Pennsylvania, in her 80th year, Mrs. WOLFE TONE, the widow of the United Irishman.

Lately, at North Petherton, Somerset, only six weeks and three days after her marriage, MARIAN, the wife of the Rev. G. WILLETT, Independent minister. Her end was peace, and she died universally regretted.

### MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has ruled rather heavily during the past week, and but little business has been done. Nothing has occurred in the market demanding particular notice. The Unfunded Debt has been rather lower, but the difference is not material. Money is easy, ranging from 2½ to 3 per cent. on the first-class paper, and the Funds, measured by that standard alone, would perhaps be two or three per cent. higher.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92½	91½	92½	92½	91½	92
Cons. for Acct.	92½	91½	92½	92½	91½	92
3 per Ct. Red.	90½	90½	90½	90½	—	90½
New 3½ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities...	91½	91½	91½	91½	90½	91½
India Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	192½	192½	192½	192½	193	193½
Exchg. Bills...	47 pm.	44 pm.	47 pm.	47 pm.	49 pm.	47 pm.
India Bonds...	— pm.	68 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.	— pm.	71 pm.
Long Annuity...	8½	8 9-16	8½	8 5-16	—	8 9-16

In the Foreign Market, the amount of business transacted has also been very unimportant. Spanish and Mexican Stocks are quoted higher, but in other respects we have no material alteration to notice since last week.

The Railway Market has been very quiet, the amount of business being quite limited. Prices, however, have been fairly supported. Eastern Counties' have risen, notwithstanding the now generally-known fact that the Report of the Committee of that Company will be unfavourable. Mr. Hudson's resignation of the chair of the Midland Railway has not yet improved prices of that line. It is reported that Mr. Beckett Denison will be appointed his successor, and it certainly is to be wished that a gentleman of high tone may be nominated for that important situation. Many eyes are directed to Mr. George Carr Glyn as a most desirable chairman, were his duties already not too onerous to create a doubt of his acceptance of the post, even though the interests of the Midland are so closely identified with those of the London and North-Western Company.

A meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company took place yesterday, when the terms proposed by the India-house were very favourably received, and the Report of the Directors unanimously agreed to.

The most important item of intelligence from abroad came by the steamer "Canada," from the United States, which brought the news of a further decline at New York in the rate of Exchange for Bills on England. This intelligence, quite unlooked-for in commercial circles, has thrown around the subject a degree of interest not usually attaching to it. It seems that the Money Market at New York has become exceedingly tight in consequence of a larger amount of capital—variously estimated at from three to four millions sterling—having been started in the new trade to California, while, up to the latest date, the returns in gold were inconsiderable. Bills on London, therefore, are plentiful, and money scarce and dear; so that, instead of our receiving such enormous supplies of gold from the United States, as was anticipated, it is now pretty certain that one or two millions in specie will be shipped from this country to supply the demand existing there.

The Corn Market, on Monday, was flat. Holders being firm, little business was done, as sales could not have been effected, except at a decline of one to two shillings from last Monday's rates.

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	90½	Brazil .....	60
Do. Account .....	92	Equador .....	4½
3 per Cent. Reduced	90½	Dutch 3 per cent...	50½
5½ New .....	91½	French 3 per cent...	50½
Long Annuities .....	—	Granda .....	4½
Bank Stock .....	193	Mexican Spr. st. new	30½
India Stock .....	240	Portuguese .....	20½
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian .....	104
June .....	48½	Spanish 5 per cent...	17½
India Bonds.....	71½	Ditto 3 per cent....	33
		Ditto Passive.....	3½







a very inactive state. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 38s. 9d., and for forward delivery 40s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 38s. per cwt. net cash. Rough Fat, 3s. 9d. per 5lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 19,712	Casks. 12,254	Casks. 9,897	Casks. 8,282	Casks. 26,243
Price of Y.C. ...	38s. 9d.	42s. 3d.	48s. 0d.	50s. 0d.	38s. 9d.
Delivery last week	1,379	1,066	736	1,039	1,393
Do. from 1st June	79,783	82,681	75,251	92,717	90,137
Arrived last week	393	479	65	1,909	289
Do. from 1st June	80,514	79,131	74,323	93,898	108,847
Price of Town ...	41s. 0d.	44s. 0d.	50s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, April 23.—The imports of Wool into London during the past week included 1,086 bales from Van Diemen's Land, 606 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 133 from Buenos Ayres. The market for Wool is rather heavy, owing to the duller state of things in the manufacturing districts.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

Taken on speculation this year	171,800
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1848	333,340
Forwarded unsold this year	13,260
Ditto, last year	5,310
Increase of import this year as compared with last...	184,551
Increase in stock, as compared with last year	91,500
Quantity taken for consumption this year	458,300
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	90,800

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed market were altogether unimportant, and quotations can only be regarded as nominal.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 63s.; white, 34s. to 48s. Cow Grass (nominal).....s. to —s. Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s. Linseed Cake (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s. Trefoil (per cwt.).....14s. to 21s. Rapeseed, new (per last).....£37 to £38 Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 15s. to £5 Mustard (per bushel) white.....8s. to 10s.; brown nominal. Turnip, white (per bush.).....s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s. Coriander (per cwt.).....18s. to 25s. Canary (per quarter).....95s. to 105s.; fine 108s. to 110s. Tares, Winter, per bush.....0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Caraway (per cwt.).....28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s. Rye Grass (per qr.).....17s. to 46s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....30s. to 40s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....34s. to 42s. Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s. Linseed Cake (per ton).....£6 to £8 0s. Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 15s. to £5 Coriander (per cwt.).....16s. to 20s. Hempseed, small (per qr.).....35s. to 38s.; Do. Dutch, 35s. to 38s. Tares (per qr.).....28s. to 40s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1jd. to 1jd. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1jd. to 1jd.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1jd. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; Kents and Half-breds, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; Downs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 26s. 6d. to 29s. 9d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 38s.; brown, 37s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £43; Spanish, £42; Sperm, £20, bagged £23; South Sea, £30 to £33; Seal, pale, £30 10s.; do. coloured, £23 10s.; Cod, £26; Cocoa nut, per tun, £28 to £42; Palm, £28 to £33. Whale Fins: South Sea, £160 per ton; North West, £160.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 23.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow ..... 50s. to 75s. Clover ..... 60s. to 95s. Straw ..... 27s. .. 31s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, April 23.

Market heavy, but without alteration from last day. (Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.) Chester Main, 15s.; East Adair Main, 13s.; Hastings Hartley, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; New Tanfield, 13s.; Original Tanfield, 13s.; Ravensworth West Hartley, 14s. Wall's-end:—Gosforth, 16s.; Hebburn, 15s. 9d.; Heaton, 16s.; Hedley, 16s.; Percy Benham, 15s.; Walker, 16s.; Lambton Primrose, 17s. 6d.; Brad-dyll's Hetton, 18s. 6d.; Morrison, 15s. 9d.; Kellie, 18s.; Bishop's Tees, 17s. 3d.; Parson's Graigola, 11s. Ships at market, 57.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

The Sugar market has been more steady under the weight offered in public sale than was anticipated. Out of the 14,000 bags Mauritius offered, fully 10,000 found buyers at about 6d. decline, the finer sorts being least saleable; 4,000 bags of Bengal also found buyers at the same decline, the grocery sorts being most in demand; 2,000 bags Penang sold steadily at about previous rates; 150 hds. Barbadoes sold with spirit in public sale, 39s. to 41s. 6d. good to fine grocery qualities; and 200 hds. West India in the private contract market at about last week's currency; the result showing a large day's business at a trifling decline. The London deliveries for home consumption have been very large the last two weeks, which has increased confidence in the article. Refined, steady; grocery lumps, 50s. 6d. to 53s.

COFFE.—The public sales of 2,500 bags of good ordinary native Ceylon went off without spirit at 6d. decline; about half only sold 31s.; a small pile, rather superior, 31s. 6d. to 32s.

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CLERGY RELIEF BILL.—Rev. James Shore.

At a MEETING of the Committee of the Deputies of the three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within Twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, on Monday the 13th of April, 1849,

JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., in the Chair,

It was resolved:—

1st. That the Clergy Relief Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, contains provisions opposed to its declared purpose of affording relief to persons in Holy Orders declaring their dissent from the Church of England, repugnant to the spirit of the Toleration Act and subsequent enactments of a similar nature, exhibiting a persecuting animus worthy only of the dark ages, incompatible with the principles of religious liberty, and utterly ineffectual for their intended object, because on the hypothesis, groundless as it is, that some spiritual gift accompanies Anglican ordination, it is impossible in the very nature of things that any human power can in any degree deprive the possessor of such gift, any more than it can really exclude him from the pale of the Christian Church and despoil him of his Christian character.

2nd. That the amended bill holds out opportunities and incitements to the Anglican clergy to manifest unrelenting hostility, even to his grave, towards a seceding brother, inflicts an unmerited stigma upon his character, and unnecessarily wounds the feelings of his surviving friends and relatives, by encouraging the clergy to refuse him Christian burial in common with suicides and heathens, and, after stripping him of his clerical immunities, impose an unjust penalty upon his secession, and creates a new, though temporary, disqualification upon a religious ground for a seat in Parliament, in direct contravention of the recognised principle of recent legislation.

3rd. That if the decision in the recent case of "Barnes v. Shore" be founded on a correct and constitutional construction of the law as existing previously, of which serious doubts have been suggested to this Committee, the law on the subject as it is now decided requires, according to the almost unanimous voice of the country and of the House of Commons, immediate repeal by Parliament; and that on account of the essential injustice, long practical obsolescence, and persecuting character of that law, provision ought to be made in the Clergy Relief Bill for the payment of, and thus releasing the Rev. James Shore from, the costs incurred by him, and those to which he has become liable, in defending himself in a suit, the institution and prosecution of which, though now legally warranted by judicial authority, is a disgrace to the country and the age.

4th. That, in the opinion of this Committee, so offensive, illiberal, and unjust are the alterations introduced into the Clergy Relief Bill, that it would prefer the rejection of the bill altogether, to its being enacted in its present form.

J. R. MILLS, Chairman.

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